The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIV. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1901. NO. 22.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Messrs. Gardner and Spangler Renominated by Acclamation.

The Democratic county convention met Tuesday at twelve o'clock in the court house, Bellefonte. The name of M. I. Gardner was presented for prothonotary and his nomination was made by acclamation.

The same method was employed to nominate N. B. Spangler for district attorney. Both these gentlemen are filling the office for which they asked a renomination, and it was because they capably and honestly filled the position that the delegates expressed the wish of the rank and file of the Democratic party that they should again serve for another term.

The convention was called to order by county chairman John J. Bower, and the call read by the secretary, J. K Johnston. The permanent organization was effected by electing J. F. Raine, of Millheim borough, and editor of the Journal, to the chair.

When the chairman took his place, he asked the convention to transact its business in a business way and in a good spirit. The delegates took Mr. Raine's suggestion.

H. D. Rumberger, of Philipsburg, was named reading clerk, and W. J. Carlin, Esq., of Miles, and Martin McLaughlin, of Snow Shoe, secretaries. For tellers R. D. Foreman, of Potter, and G. W. Rumberger, of Philipsburg, were elected. The committee on resolutions consisted of J. K. Johnston, D. F. Fortney, John T. Wayne, J. D. Miller.

The only contest was for delegates to the state convention. The names put before the convention were:

John E. Rowe, Philipsburg.
John Smith, Gregg.
D. R. Wilson, Howard.
James Schofield, Bellefonte.
W. Miles Walker, Bellefonte.
Elias Shaffer, Miles.

Centre county is entitled to five delegates, and the contest naturally fell between the two candidates from Bellefonte, which resulted in the selection of Mr. Schofield over Mr. Walker.

The committee on resolutions reported in substance as follows, after the reading of which the convention closed.

By resolution the convention condemned the present national administration for departing from the accepted tradition and sacred principles of this Republic; endorsed the official action of Senator Heinle and pledged itself to aid in securing his renomination; condemned the action of the legislators who supported Quay; denounced the Ripper bill; endorsed the course of Hon. J. K. P. Hall; expressed full faith in the ability, capacity and integrity of the candidates nominated for prothonotary and district attorney.

The delegates were:

Bellefonte, North—H. F. Taylor, John M. Lane.
Bellefonte, South—W. C. Heinle, W. G. Runkle, J. K. Johnston, Michael Shields, W. James Schofield.
Centre Hall Boro—D. A. Boozer, M. L. Emerick.
Howard Boro—W. R. Gardner.
Milesburg—Edward Grove.
Millheim—George E. Mensch, J. F. Rain, John F. Condo.
Philipsburg, 1st W—H. B Lingle.
Philipsburg, 2nd W—James Passmore, Edward G. Johnson.
Philipsburg, 3rd W—D. H. Rumberger.
W. Philipsburg—H. B. Wilcocks.
State College—J. F Kennedy.
Unionville—G. W. Rumberger.
Benner, N—Wm. Tressler.
Benner, S—H. K. Hoy.
Boggs, E—Ezekiel Confer.
Boggs, W—Joseph W. Foreman.
College—Edward Smith, Luther Musser.
Curtin—Earnest Bigley.
Ferguson, E—J. W. Kepler.
Ferguson W—W. Graham, Samuel Grenoble.
Gregg, E—C. W. Fisher, J. C. Condo.
Gregg, W—John Smith, Hiram Durst, Dr. H. S. Braught.
Haines, E—L. D. Orndorf, James M. Weaver.
Haines, W—Wm. Winklebleck, Clymer Stover, F. W. Kister.
Half Moon—D. J. Gates.
Harris—L. W. Kimport, P. H. Meyer.
Howard—Albert Ikey.
Huston—Dr. W. U. Irvin.
Liberty, W. H. Gardner.
Marion—Charles N. Yearick.
Miles, E—Ira Brungart.
Miles, M—Harvey Miller, Henry Brungart, W. T. Garlin.
Miles, W—Ellis Shaffer.
Penn—W. G. Stover, Ed. W. Brocht, P. V. Everts, S. H. Stover.
Potter, N—Squire Shaffer, J. W. McClintic.
Potter, S—W. W. Royer, Bruce Ripka, F. A. Carson.
Rush, S—John T. Wagner.
Snow Shoe—Martin McLaughlin.
Spring, N—A. V. Hamilton.
Spring, S—T. B. Bell, B. J. Gentzel, J. A. Harle.
Spring, West—Emanuel Noll.
Taylor—J. T. Merriman.
Union—T. B. Alexander.
Walker, E—Frank Emerick.
Walker, M—J. D. Miller, Frederick Bartley.
Walker, W—Wm. Smith.
Worth—P. W. Young.

Jacob Markel Dead.

Jacob Markel, at the age of eighty-two years, died at the home of his son, Dr. A. R. Markel, of Tyrone Saturday. The deceased spent his youth in Nittany Valley, and afterward moved to Pine Grove Mills, where he lived until a few months ago.

The following sons and daughters survive: John H. Markel, of Bellwood; James Calvin Markel and Mrs. Sarah J. Warner, of Graysville; Dr. A. R. Markel, of Tyrone, and Mrs. Charlotte M. Kepler, of Pine Grove Mills. Two brothers also survive, viz., John Markel, of Bellefonte, and Samuel Markel, of Gatesburg.

Mosquitoes.

McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish early in June a valuable work entitled "Mosquitoes" by Professor L. O. Howard, chief entomologist of the Department of Agriculture. It is a timely book, and tells how they may be destroyed. It is fully illustrated and is popular as well as scientific.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Prof. Gramley Puzzles the Minds of Pedagogues at Centre Hall.

The teachers' examination held Friday in this place was on the whole difficult compared with previous years. This state is, however, commendable. The class was composed of a dozen members—three females and eight males, most of whom were young in years. The questions propounded by Superintendent Gramley, as a rule, were practical, and were such that every school teacher should know and has had an opportunity to know.

The class as a whole made a bungle in spelling. In some cases as many as seventeen out of the twenty-five words were missed. Here are the words, and after you have seen them in print you will declare they are easy, but you will be fooled if you try them later on:

1. Advise.
2. Bruise.
3. Altar.
4. Thither.
5. Necessary.
6. Prejudice.
7. Complexion.
8. Belligerent.
9. Siege.
10. Thackeray.
11. Whittier.
12. Mediterranean.
13. Pyrenees.
14. Hypocrisy.
15. Oscillate.
16. Restaurant.
17. Anonymous.
18. Impervious.
19. Minstrelsy.
20. Meritorious.
21. Irascible.
22. Secede.
23. Emanate.
24. Scandalize.
25. Supersede.

The attendance of spectators was large, both on the part of young teachers and students and members of the school boards of Potter township and Centre Hall borough, all of which goes to show that an interest is manifested in school work.

From all accounts the crop of school teachers will be a little short in Centre county next fall; at least the number of certificates granted is less than heretofore.

Potter township is credited with the intention of the school board to increase the teachers' salary. The township has the distinction of paying the least wages of any school district in the county, and by standing at the foot of the column in this respect the Potter township school board has brought upon itself more or less derision which it proposes to unload.

A law recently passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor will be of interest to school teachers. The measure provides that hereafter applicants for teachers' certificates must pass examinations in Algebra and Civil Government. The law does not add these two branches to the common school curriculum, but holds that school teachers should have a knowledge of these two branches in order to properly teach those branches already provided for. The point is well taken.

There can be no other reason than lack of interest in their profession, which accounts for the fact that school teachers will not attend local institutes. A roll call of the class at Centre Hall developed the fact that but one teacher attended local institutes during the school year just closed.

There is the best of evidence that the granting of professional and permanent certificates is not condusive to the good of the common school system. There are a number of school teachers in Potter township who hold such certificates, but only two of their number were sufficiently interested to attend the examinations held last Friday!

The professional certificate, the permanent certificate, the certificate secured in any way longer lived than one year, should be set aside. Why? Because if the holder is entitled to such recognition it will be an easy matter to stand before the examiner every year; if they can not easily stand this test, they have no right to an undue advantage over an honest competitor for a position. Who can deny it?

PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CENTRE HALL BOROUGH—for the fiscal year ending June 1.

Whole number of schools	4
Number of teachers employed	4
Number of pupils enrolled	122
Average daily attendance	99
Tax levied for school purposes	$ 909 02
Tax levied for building purposes	189 17

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Money Received—	
On hand from last year	$ 37 79
From State appropriation	520 64
From collector, including taxes of all kinds	970 88
From all other sources	227 50
Total receipts	$1776 81
Money paid out—	
Teachers' wages	$1099 00
Paid teachers for attending County Institute	34 25
For repairs	94 88
For fuel	94 28
Collector's fees	31 82
Treasurer's commission	33 54
Salary of secretary, expenses, postage	50 00
Printing	4 00
Auditors's fees	6 00
Interest paid	25 00
Text books	99 74
Supplies	61 26
For all other purposes	86 89
Total Money paid out	$1710 66

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Cash on hand	$ 66 15
Amount due district	45 45
Am't due treasurer	11 00
Total debt of district	500 00

We hereby certify that we have examined the above account and find it correct

S. S. KREAMER,
F. A. FOREMAN,
W. W. SPANGLER,
Auditors.

Witness our hands this 4th day of June, 1901.
D. A. BOOZER, President.
S. W. SMITH, Secretary.

THE FOCHTIZED GUFFEY BILL.

Ballot Reform to be Discussed in the Senate—No Action Likely to be Taken.

The news comes from Harrisburg that the public is to be entertained by a demonstration of the machine ballot reform trick some time during the remainder of the Legislative session. There is really no need of this; the public is entirely familiar with it and quite weary of it.

There are two things demanded by all sincere ballot reformers, and without which there can be no ballot reform. One is a single method of marking the ballot, not giving the voter a choice of two methods by which innumerable blunders are made and votes invalidated; the other is such restriction upon assistance of disabled voters as to reduce to a minimum, if not to render impossible, the opportunity to use the privilege as a means of facilitating bribery and fraud. Changes in both these particulars have been sought at every session since the present ballot system was adopted, and every effort thus made has been defeated by machine opposition.

These are the vital points of difference between the original Guffey bill, which embodied the essentials of real ballot reform, and the Fochtized bill, which is a fraud. The original Guffey measure provided a single system of marking, under which the voter could make no mistake. It required the disabled voter to take an oath that he needed assistance and the assistant to swear that he would not attempt to influence the voter or wrongly mark his ballot. To refuse to accept such a proposition is to proclaim that advantage is to be taken of the provision for assistance to be dishonest, to influence the voter or cheat him in marking his ballot.

With the Guffey bill changed in these two particulars, as it has been, it is an affront to call it a ballot reform measure. Nor is it to any purpose to say that the Guffey bill as originally drawn was a Democratic measure.

There will be no ballot reform at this session. There has never been any intention that there should be. The election of the presiding officers of the two houses was public notice of this, and it is too late to undertake to impose a fraud upon the people.

FROM GENERAL SYNOD.

Rev. Rearick Corrects a Wrong Impression.—No Row Anticipated.

DEAR MR. SMITH—I suppose those of you who read the Des Moines papers are of the opinion that we are having very stormy times on the floor of our General Synod. I wish to bear testimony however, to the fact that the newspaper reports are greatly overdrawn, and in some instances do great injustice to the General Synod. We have had some rather animated discussions, it is true, and some pointed interrogations, but I am happy to say that in every instance thus far, they were characterized by a Christian spirit. It is in justice, however, to these papers to say that perhaps the most unjust and unkind article that has yet appeared in the news columns, is credited to a member of the General Synod and not to the newspaper staff. The Foreign Mission report has provoked more discussion than any report yet offered, and the end is not yet, but there is no visible sign of a storm. Very fraternally,

J. M. REARICK.

Des Moines, Iowa,
June 3, 1901.

REDUCED RATES TO KANSAS CITY.

Via the Pennsylvania Railroad account Imperial Council, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On account of the meeting of the Imperial Council, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, to be held at Kansas City, June 11 and 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell June 7, 8, and 9, from all stations on its line, excursion tickets to Kansas City and return at rate of one fare for the round trip plus $2.

These tickets will be good for return passage, leaving Kansas City not earlier than June 11, nor later than June 17. For specific rates and full information, apply to ticket agent. 6-2t.

Marriage Licenses.

Robert C. Herman, Lemont.
Keturah E. Stump, Centre Hall.

John W. Reifsnyder, Millheim.
Mary E. Funk, Millheim.

Fredrick K. Frank, Penn Hall.
Eva V. Zettle, Penn Hall.

Allen C. McCloskey, Beech Creek.
Effie S. Packer, Romola.

Edwin M. Brungart, Rebersburg.
Winifred S. Wolf, Rebersburg.

Thomas B. McClellan, Bellefonte.
Mary Morrison, Unionville.

Jacob Royer, Colyer.
Sallie Bohn, Boalsburg.

Sames Thomas, Philipsburg.
Ella Hibbert, Philipsburg.

DECORATION DAY.

Address by Rev. Shultz.—Post Members Lessening.—Attendance Large.

The decoration of the soldiers' graves on the day set aside for that purpose by the National Government was attended with more than the usual interest. Thursday afternoon afforded the first half day of pleasant weather for some time, and it seemed that the clouds had purposely rolled away so that the living might do honor in a set way to the dead who once stood "attention" for the nation's safety. In point of numbers those assembled were in excess of any previous similar gathering for years, and in attention a decided change, which could not help but be a stimulous to the speakers.

While the Colyer band played a suitable air, the few veterans whom time had not entirely enfeebled or caused a flag to be raised on a little mound over them, tenderly decorated the graves of those who once stood by their side in military service. The number who participated in this feature of the program were very noticeably reduced, and in order to instill the same sentiment into the hearts of the younger generation, the sons of veterans followed in the footsteps of their fathers on this decorating march through the city of the dead.

After the decorations, prayer was offered by Rev. G. W. Kershner. The orator selected for the occasion, Rev. J. F. Shultz, then began his oration. The address was listened to with the closest attention, and was filled with choice expressions and developed many new thoughts.

Thus Memorial Day, 1901, was observed.

Memorial Day Observed at Spring Mills.

Memorial Day proved a very beautiful day, and Spring Mills was thronged from morn until night with visitors from the surrounding country. The parade was quite a feature, imposing and large. The music by the Penn Hall band was very excellent and appropriate. The Spring Mills Castle, K. G. E. Sir Knight W. P. Alexander commanding, and the Millheim Castle, Sir Knight Samuel Wagner Captain, turned out in large numbers, and being attired in full regalia presented a very handsome appearance. The tactics displayed by the Sir Knights as they marched in line were admirable and attracted universal attention, proving that every member was well versed in the manual. Arriving at the cemetery they saluted the old veterans and then formed in two lines with the veterans and sons of veterans in the center, remaining in this position while the old warriors quietly marched through the cemetery decorating the graves of their comrades with flowers and wreaths. While the monument for the unknown dead was being decorated, George W. Dunkle, one of the soldiers, delivered in a very feeling and impressive manner, a beautiful tribute to the heroes who are now sleeping in unknown graves. Able addresses were delivered by Rev Kuntz and Dr. D. M. Wolf, besides several recitations by the little folks. A choir was also present interspersing the program with choice music. The entire proceedings of the day were unusually interesting.

Death at Warren, Ill.

On Friday the sad news reached Boalsburg that the soul of Mrs. Daniel Keller of Warren, Ill. had taken its flight to that land from which no traveler ever returns. Mrs. Keller was born and raised at Boalsburg. Her birth place being that which is at present owned and occupied by Harry Shirk just west of Boalsburg. Her maiden name was Susan Sheneberger a daughter of the late George Sheneberger whom many of the older citizens will remember. She was also a niece of Mrs. David Keller of Boalsburg. She was also Mrs. Keller's sister-in-law, as their husband's were brothers. Mrs. Keller leaves to mourn her loss her husband, Mr. Daniel Keller, president of the bank of Warren; a sister, Mrs. Aaron Kahl, of Christian Hollow, Ill. Her only brother, Mr. John Sheneberger, of Rock Rapids, Iowa, preceded her to the grave a little over a year ago. Mrs. Keller was a life long member of the Reformed church, but when she moved to the west she became a member of the Presbyterian church of which she was a member until her death. She was laid to rest in Elmwood cemetery of Warren on Saturday forenoon. Her pastor Rev. Ford conducting the services. Mrs. Keller was about 60 years old.

A Sprained Ankle Quickly Cured.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says George E. Cary, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use, and a complete cure speedily followed." Sold by Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

POMONA GRANGE.

Grange Encampment Sept. 14 to 21—Old Committee Reappointed.

The Centre County Pomona Grange met in Hublersburg last week and transacted considerable business of importance. The time fixed for the encampment at Centre Hall is September 14 to 21. The old committee of management consisting of Hon. L. Rhone, chairman, and Messrs. G. W. Gingerich, J. S. Dauberman, J. J. Arney and George Dale, were reelected. A number of improvements and changes on the grounds, etc., were suggested and will be acted upon by the committee.

The report of the Encampment finance committee was encouraging. One hundred dollars was invested with the building and loan association and a handsome balance remained in the treasury.

It is the intention of the committee of arrangements to introduce some new features, which will make the encampment of 1901 the most attractive of any yet held.

Caring for an Historic Spot.

Some weeks since, the Reporter noticed that the Presbytery of Huntingdon had appointed Rev. W. H. Schuyler, Judge James A. Beaver, and C. P. Long a committee to look after a neglected graveyard in Penns Valley. It seems that some of our readers thought that this action referred to the Presbyterian graveyard at Centre Hill. That is a mistake. The spot referred to is on the Musser farm a little east of Penn Hall. Here the Presbyterians in 1775 had at least an informal organization, and in 1785 erected a log church. This is perhaps the first religious society and the first church building of any denomination to come into existence in Penns Valley. The Rev. James Martin, an ancestor of Judge Martin Bell, of Blair county, was the first settled pastor, having accepted a call April 15, 1789. In this church the Presbytery of Huntingdon was organized April 14, 1795. Pastor Martin died June 20, 1795, and his remains lie in the graveyard of the church under a stone slab which bears the following inscription:

"Here lies the body of the Rev. James Martin, Pastor of the first Presbyterian Congregation in Penn's Valley, who died June 20, 1795, aged about sixty-five years.

"Deep was the wound, O Death, and vastly wide,
When he resigned his useful breath and died,
Ye sacred tribes with pious sorrow mourn,
And drop a tear at your dear pastor's urn.
Concealed a moment from our longing eyes,
Beneath this stone his mortal body lies,
Happy, the Spirit lives; and will, we trust,
In bliss associate with his pious dust."

Soon after Mr. Martin's death the the building was sold to another denomination, and the Presbyterians united with the Sinking Creek church at Centre Hill. The old log church near Penn Hall has disappeared. All that remains to mark the spot, in addition to Mr. Martin's tomb, are a few neglected graves. An effort is to be made to care properly for this spot of more than usual interest in the religious history of Penns Valley.

Hotel Guests.

The following is a partial list of the guests at the Centre Hall hotel during the past week, James W. Runkle, proprietor:

John Bitner, Potters Mills; F. P. Florey, Tusseyville; A. B. Lee, David Glasgow, Ralph Rickert, Colyer; B. Parmer, Samuel Johnson, David Bohn Potters Mills; Samuel Myers, Pleasant Gap; F. S. Ulrich, Millheim; Robert Glasgow, Hugh Runkle, A. F. Heckman, Tusseyville; John Showers, Mrs. John Neff, Huntingdon; G. W. Smith and sister, E. W. Burkholder, H. F. Burkholder, Centre Hill; C. L. Gramley, Rebersburg; E. F. Shrouder, Harry H. Inger, Mayme Shueman, Agnes Hodge, Shamokin; M. C. Stener, Chambersburg; J. J. Condo, State College; H. W. Glass, Sunbury; R. W. Colyer, Harry Florey, Jonas Boal, Charles Miller, E. F. Gordon, Perry Detwiler, Gilbert Deitzel, Howard Shadow, Wm. Fleisher, S, Colyer, J. I. Jordan, Colyer; W. B. Hale, Philadelphia; W. H. Peffer, Holly; J. M. Stonebraker, Coburn; M. D. Maitz, Harrisburg; W. C. Hildebrand, Glen Rock; J. F. Reber, Lewisburg; Prof. J. F. Shaur, John Shearer, John Horman, Hugh Stites, Fred Berlo—Sam Dock's Circus; A. R. McNitt, Siglerville; Wm. Reed, Bellefonte; Harvey Smith, Penn Hall; C. C. Carmahan, Huntingdon; Frank Sherman, Hazleton; F. H. Consert, Danville; J. E. Basset, Philadelphia; J. C. Morris, Rebersburg; W. H. Burns, Pittsburg; L. A. Williams, Newark; H. E. Gross, Snow Shoe; J. J. M. Howard, Paul Fortney, J. L. Runkle, Robert Sheffler, W. I. Harris, Bellefonte; Misses Florence and Jessie McCool, Patterson; W. Clark and lady, New York.

The Colyer Band.

The appearance of the Colyer band Thursday afternoon—Decoration Day was an agreeable surprise to those who gathered to do honor to the dead veterans of the war of the sixties. The band made a fine appearance—a newly painted wagon and uniforms were outward appearances of improvement. The music rendered by the Colyer band was excellent, and those who were favored by a serenade considered themselves fortunate.

Death of a Child.

Monday morning Daisy, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Hess, of Shingletown, died at the home of her parents, of Diphtheria. Interment was made in the Boalsburg cemetery Monday afternoon.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

See Grant Hoover before you insure.

Miss Grace Lee is back from Altoona, where she spent two weeks.

Sanford Miller of Millheim, assisted in mechanical work in the Reporter office last week.

The Centre Hall meat supply company had its wagon remodeled and repainted. M. M. Condo is furnishing choice meats to his customers.

R. W. Ritter, of Fayette, New York, manufacturer of flour and feed, is a reader of the Reporter, and judging from his stationery is not doing a one-horse business.

Mrs. Jane Nofsker and Mrs. Folsom, of near Altoona, and Mrs. Singenfelter, of Washington, D. C., spent last week visiting friends and relatives in Spring Mills and vicinity.

The delegates to the county convention from Centre Hall were Messrs. D. A. Boozer and M. L. Emerick; from Potter township, North, J. J. Arney and Squire Shaffer; South Potter J. W. McClintic, W. W. Royer, Bruce Ripka and F. A. Carson.

George Mowery, proprietor of the Spring Mills livery and exchange stables, took four gentlemen to Lewistown on Saturday last to attend Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. They report having had a delightful trip, and the show well worth seeing.

James Cole, of Oklahoma, is expected this week at the home of his sister, Mrs. John Weibly, of Linden Hall. Mr. Cole was formerly of Watsontown but for the past score of years has been carrying on the milling business in Indian Territory and Kansas.

Messrs. E. F. Schrouder and Harry H. Cuger, Misses Mayme Shuman and Agnes Hodge composed a party of young people, of Shamokin, who spent a day in Centre Hall and visited Penn's Cave. They were favorably impressed with the scenery about Centre Hall and their report will be so favorable that others will want to experience the same result.

C. D. Runkle, of Pittsburg, arrived in Centre Hall Thursday afternoon of last week to decorate the grave of his daughter. The Runkle family have a custom by which one of the members of the family each year personally decorate the grave of Gertrude, who lost her life by her clothing being set on fire from the explosion of a lamp and burned to death.

The appearance of the cemetery caused many complimentary remarks on the part of strangers who were present at the decoration services. The trustees of the association, together with sexton George Nearhood, are entitled to much credit for the tidy appearance of everything about the cemetery. There are few towns that the burying places so long in use as this one are kept in as good condition.

The Bohemian (Bohemian Pub. Co., Boston) for June presents a table of contents that is sure to please the most fastidious taste. The Bohemian is a decidedly clever magazine, being unique both as to appearance and contents, and is permeated throughout with the true Bohemian flavor. Its most striking article is "When Rivals Meet," a comedietta in one act, written jointly by Edward Payson Jackson and Everit Terhune.

The famous Germania Band of Reading, Prof. Monroe A. Athouse, leader, has been engaged for the 51st commencement of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, June 17th to 19th, inclusive. The band will give two twilight concerts during their engagement at Lewisburg, the one on Monday evening, the other on Tuesday evening. Card orders, giving special rates to Lewisburg on this occasion, can be had by writing to the registrar of the university.

Ezra S. Tressler, of Linden Hall, who in the spring went to Kansas to look over the territory, is back and Monday was in Centre Hall. Mr. Tressler thinks Kansas is a great state and is very favorably impressed with the condition of crops and things in general. He also relates that a number of Centre county people who are in and about Peabody have prospered and are living in good style and adding yearly to their bank account.

Mrs. Mary A. Neff, of Big Run, Pa., was is town for a few days, having stopped here on her way home from Lewistown and other points. Mrs. Neff and daughter, Miss Maude, expects to go west for the purpose of regaining the health of the latter. They will stop at Linn Wood, Neb., where Mrs. Neff has a brother living by name of Samuel Showers, formerly of this place. Leckie Neff, a son of Mrs. Neff, is at present in Texas, having covered the whole of the western states and territories in his rambles.

BOERS ATTACK ON WILLOWMORE.

A Nine Hours' Fight Far Down In Southern Cape Colony.

MUCH APPREHENSION IN LONDON.

British Sources Say They Were Beaten Off After Some Hard Fighting--Reluctance of the War Office to Give Out News From the Front --General Methuen Relieves Zeerust After the Town Had Been Besieged Several Months.

London (By Cable).—Little by little Lord Kitchener is permitting news to leak out concerning what is undoubtedly a dashing renewal of Boer activity over a wide area. A censored press dispatch received from Willowmere, only 50 miles from the southern coast of Cape Colony and 300 miles east of Cape Town, says:

"Commandant Sheeper, with 700 men, attacked Willowmere Saturday, but was beaten off after nine hours' fighting."

A Cape Town dispatch says: "Jamestown is threatened by Fouche's commando." Jamestown is 25 miles south of Aliwal North, on the southeast border of the Orange State and Cape Colony.

The concealing of details as to the damage done by the Boers continues to cause great public uneasiness. The War Office seeks to put the responsibility on Lord Kitchener and makes the following official announcement:

"All the information received from Lord Kitchener respecting recent engagements in South Africa has been communicated to the public."

Nothing has yet come through to illuminate further the Vlakfontein battle, the only dispatch on the subject since the first official announcement being a three-line message from Lord Kitchener, giving three additional names of officers killed, making seven officers killed altogether.

Details just received of the relief of Zeerust, in the Western Transvaal, by General Methuen, show the town was practically besieged several months and that its food supply was short.

A dispatch from Pretoria announces that the constabulary have captured Abram Malan, son-in-law of the late General Joubert. Malan was an energetic, progressive politician before the war. Since it began he has been active against the British, and has filled several important commands, including that of Pietersburg until the British occupied the place.

A New Cabinet in Japan.

Yokohama (By Cable).—Viscount Katsura has formed a new Cabinet as follows:

AROSUKE, ex-Minister at Paris, temporary Minister of Foreign Affairs.

KYONRO-KEIGO, Minister of Justice.

KIKUCHI, Minister of Education.

HIRATA-TOSKE, Minister of Agriculture.

UTSUMI-TADA-KATSU, Minister of Home Affairs.

YOSHI-KAWA, Minister of Communications.

GEN. KODAMA (reappointed), Minister of War.

ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO (reappointed), Minister of Marine.

Two Killed and Sixteen Injured.

Wheeling, W. Va. (Special).—In a smash-up on the Powhatan Branch of the Pennsylvania Lines, below Bellaire, Ohio, two Italians were killed and 16 others more or less injured. The accident was caused by the rear end of a slag train running into the work train. The accident was the fault of the engineer of the slag train, who had orders to run into a siding. The property loss is heavy. There were 28 Italians on the first section of the work train when the second section crashed into it.

Turned Guns on Comrades.

London (By Cable).—A military riot occurred at Shorncliffe. A detachment of the Dublin Fusiliers, actuated by some imaginary grievance, wrecked their barrack-room. The guard was called out to arrest the ringleaders, and shots were fired by the Fusiliers, who met the re-enforced guard with a volley of ball cartridges and with bayonets. Two men of the guard were seriously injured by bayonet thrusts. The riot lasted for two hours.

Mob Tries to Lynch a Man.

Pittsburg (Special).—Benjamin Setty, alias Watson, aged 28 years, narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of an infuriated mob of 500 citizens of McKeesport, Pa. Setty is alleged to have assaulted a 4-year-old daughter of Thomas Sullivan. The police were forced to use their maces to keep back the crowd while Setty was escorted to the police station. The child is in an unconscious condition and fears are entertained that she will not recover.

Filipinos In Parliament.

Madrid (By Cable).—Among those who were recently elected to Parliament are three Filipinos, resident in Spain. They propose, during the course of the debate on the speech from the throne, to bring up the question of the condition of the Philippines, alleging that the situation is worse than before the war.

Two Miners Killed.

Connellsvile, Pa. (Special).—Michael Alisco, aged 19 years, and Frank Kesok were instantly killed in the Elm Grove mine, near here, by a fall of coal and slate, which completely buried the men. Comrades dug them out, and an inquest was held, resulting in a verdict of accidental death. Kesok leaves a widow and large family in Austria. Alisco was unmarried.

Railroad Shops and Cars Burned.

St. Paul, Minn. (Special). — Fire, which for a time threatened to do an immense amount of damage, broke out in a heap of rubbish near the repair shops of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad, at Hudson, Wis. Property valued at $1,000,000, consisting of the immense car and machine shops of the company, as well as other large buildings, was in imminent danger, but good work by the local firemen, assisted by a company from St. Paul, confined the flames to the repair shops, which was destroyed, together with 27 box cars.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Domestic.

John D. Rockefeller has arranged for the endowment of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, and has placed $200,000 at the immediate disposal of the board of directors, of which Dr. William H. Welch, of the Johns Hopkins University, is president.

An ignorant Italian disclosed the fact to the authorities at Ellis Island that bogus naturalization certificates and passports are sold in Italy to persons emigrating to the United States.

Miguel Gener, the Nationalist candidate, was elected mayor of Havana, Cuba, by a large plurality, and the Nationalists also elected 18 members of the Municipal Council.

Isidor Roth was arrested in St. Joseph, Mich., on the charge of abducting Rosie Giest, the 16-year-old daughter of A. J. Giest, a New York millionaire.

John M. Neill, an ex-officer of the Regular Army, was arrested at San Francisco on a charge of forging vouchers in the army three years ago.

At the New York School for trained Nurses an oath was administered to the graduates binding them to obey the physicians under whom they nurse.

Edward Peeling, a candidate for the nomination for sheriff in York county, Pa., won in the Democratic primaries in York city.

Fire caused a loss of $50,000 at the shops of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad, at Hudson, Wis.

Samuel Meauch was found dead in New York, having killed himself eight days before his body was found in his store.

Shilley Stokes, colored, was arrested in Elkins on the charge of killing Robert Tunie in a row over a crap game.

Rev. J. M. P. Otts, a leading preacher and writer of the Southern Presbyterian Church, died suddenly.

Owen Logan, of Arkoe, Mo., was shot by the father of Miss Jessie Walker, upon whom he was calling.

In the municipal elections in Havana the Nationalists claim the election of their candidate for mayor and the majority of the Council. The Nationalists won also in other places.

Mr. Bryan gave out a statement in Lincoln, Neb., in which he attacks the Supreme Court decision in the insular cases, and calls upon the people to repudiate the verdict.

The Chicago grand jury refused to find indictments against Dowie and the other Zionists accused of causing the death of Mrs. Judd and her child.

A little son of John Williams, of Richmond, Va., got his head into an ice cream freezer, and it required two plumbers and a doctor to get it out.

Five or six hundred soldiers started a riot in the saloon district about the Presidio, near San Francisco, and wrecked one of the saloons.

Floyd Blackburn, the clerk of the Richmond School Board, who stole $84 from the school funds, got 60 days on each of two charges.

The reformed Presbyterian Synod of America, in session in Pittsburg, Pa., denounced labor unions, as well as secret societies.

It is reported that a company has been organized with a capital of $3,000,000, to build a shipbuilding plant at Chester, Pa.

William Gallagher and a little child were killed by falling down the shaft of an apartment house in Jersey City.

Joseph Harris was arrested at Ann Arbor, Mich., on the charge of kidnapping Albert Koskea, aged 14.

Two sections of Buffalo Bill's train collided at Bellwood, Pa., wrecking six cars.

Foreign.

For economical reasons, the Spanish government has withdrawn its military attaches from the various foreign embassies and legations.

A Spanish torpedo boat with marines has arrived at Corunna to preserve order, the civil authorities having failed in that capacity.

During a quarrel between members of the Dublin Fusiliers at Shorncliffe two men were seriously injured by bayonet thrusts.

It was reported at Kingston, Ja., that the revolution in Santo Domingo had been completely crushed.

The presence of General Bonnal and other French military officers and prominent Americans, including Senator Beveridge, at the military review in Berlin, added special interest to the occasion.

London is anxious over reports from Boer sources that the British were severely defeated near Pretoria. Officials of the War Office say they have no official information.

Rev. Dr. John Watson (Ian MacLaran) expressed gratification at the decision of the American Presbyterian General Assembly to have a revision of the creed.

Cardinal Gibbons, according to a dispatch from Rome, has not been feeling very well. About the middle of June he will go to France.

The Polish anti-German agitation in West Prussia is becoming serious, and the government has forbidden all Polish political meetings.

The German newspapers publish sensational stories about the United States intriguing in Brazil against German colonial influences.

A new American church will be built in Berlin, the Rev. Dr. Dickie having collected $45,000 in the United States for the purpose.

Financial.

The dividend on United States Steel stocks will be determined on Mr. Morgan's arrival from Europe.

It is rumored in financial circles that the Illinois Central Railroad Company will absorb the Iowa Central.

In New York it is said Pennsylvania is being purchased on the prospect that the large earnings will necessitate an extra dividend.

It is said the Southern Pacific will be attached to the Gould system thus leaving the Central Pacific as a permanent part of the Union Pacific.

It is rumored that the Chicago and Northwestern may refund $5,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds and give stockholders an opportunity to subscribe at 90.

The buying of United Steel is said to be for account of the Standard Oil crowd.

American shares in London closed strong. The general foreign market was steady.

The pronounced activity and strength in Union Pacific is credited to buying by James R. Keene.

The New York subtreasury statement shows that the banks have lost $2,926,000 since Friday of last week.

WILL TURN PEKIN OVER TO CHINESE.

The Foreign Generals to Make the Transfer This Month.

SPEEDY DEPARTURE OF GERMANS.

Carrying Away With Them Chinese Carts, Rickshaws and All Kinds of Mementoes and Loot -- A Notable Demonstration Over the Departure of a British Regiment.

Pekin (By Cable).—At a meeting of the generals of the allied troops it was decided to transfer the administration of the city of Pekin to the Chinese officials gradually during June.

Count von Waldersee, accompanied by his staff, left Pekin Monday. Two special trains will run all the week, taking troops to Taku. The Germans are removing an extraordinary quantity of baggage, including Chinese carts, rickshaws, tables and chairs.

The Baluchi regiment left amid impressive ceremonies of farewell. All the other British troops, with their bands, and every American officer in Pekin was present, the Americans being particularly anxious to show their appreciation of the manner in which the British bade farewell to the American troops.

London (By Cable).—"I am informed," says the Hong Kong correspondent of the times, wiring Saturday, "that the French intend to annex Hai Nan in July."

TRUE SPIRIT OF RIVALRY.

English Press Comments Upon King Edward's Reception to the Americans.

London (By Cable).—The Daily Telegraph, in the course of an editorial upon King Edward's reception of the visiting delegation from the New York Chamber of Commerce, says:

"It stamped the royal seal upon a national welcome. There could have been no more fortunate suggestion at the outset of this remarkable visit, of the true spirit in which American business rivalry is regarded in Great Britain."

The paper advocates as one of the best means of meeting this friendly rivalry that British employers and workmen alike should visit the United States and observe for themselves American business methods; and it declares that "the fact of the two countries being so indispensable to each other makes all plans of European industrial coalition against the United States an idle dream, so far as any British participation is concerned."

HOUSE WRECKED AND FOUR PEOPLE HURT

Heavy Storm Passes Over Pittsburg--Wreck Damage Caused by Hail and Wind.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—One of the heaviest spring storms known to the Government Weather Bureau here passed over this section. Much damage was done, and four people were badly hurt during the storm. The storm lasted only 15 minutes, but in that time .30 of an inch of rain fell, heavy hail ruined many trees and the wind blew down several houses.

At Whittaker, near Homestead, a partly finished store and dwelling was wrecked, burying in the ruins three boys and a man, all of whom were badly hurt. The man (Daniel Martin) may die from the effects of injuries to his head and spine. The boys—George Marley, aged 15 years; Frank Sturgiss, 13, and Daniel Ashton, 16—when dug out of the ruins were in bad shape, Marley remaining unconscious for some time afterward; but all will recover. The boys had been playing ball, and 25 or 30 took refuge from the storm in the building. When the collapse came all escaped except small houses.

HELD UP IN HIS CARRIAGE.

Quarry Owner Robbed, and Two of the Thieves Are Caught.

New Castle, Pa. (Special).—One of the most daring hold-ups ever perpetrated in this part of the State took place in Ellwood City.

Three masked men met Costen Burns, an aged and wealthy resident of that place, who started in a carriage to his quarries with $2,100 to pay his hands. Almost in the heart of the town he met three strangers in a carriage. They entered into conversation with him and suddenly one, a large man wearing black goggles, stepped into Burns' buggy and seized him by the throat. Another seized the satchel containing the cash and jumped into his own rig. The man with the goggles followed and the three lashed their horse and disappeared before Burns recovered his senses.

Virginia Hotel Burned.

Richmond, Va. (Special).—The Fairmount Hotel, at Bristol, was burned. The fire resulted from children playing in the attic. The hotel and furniture were totally destroyed, involving a loss of $105,000. There were individual losses aggregating several thousand dollars. All of the occupants of the building escaped. The hotel, a comparatively new one, was built on a high hill especially for summer guests.

MRS. M'KINLEY NO BETTER.

Her Condition More Alarming Than for Some Days Past.

Washington (Special).—Mrs. McKinley's condition is regarded now as probably more alarming than at any time since she returned to Washingon. While the bulletins give no cause for apprehending a decided turn for the worse immediately, there are strong reasons for believing she is in a condition which if not materially improved soon will leave scant hope for her recovery.

The attending physicians summoned to their consulation Dr. William Osler, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, a well-known expert in nervous trouble, who was at the White House for a considerable time. Dr. Osler's diagnosis confirmed that of the other physicians, and it was concluded that Mrs. McKinley had gained little in the last few days. The nature of her malady renders her powers of recuperation less each day, and it has been feared that unless the physicians can master the trouble she may not have strength to again rally.

There is unquestionably the deepest concern in Cabinet circles, and the quiet and lack of business being transacted at the White House may be accepted as sure indications of the concern of the President, who is almost constantly at the bedside of his wife.

COTTON CROP WILL BE LARGE.

2,111,000 More Acres Planted in the South Than in 1900.

Washington (Special).—The statistician of the Department of Agriculture estimates the total area planted in cotton at 27,532,000 acres, an increase of 2,111,000 acres, or 8.3 per cent. over the acreage planted last year, and of 2,498,000 acres, or 10 per cent., over the acreage actually picked.

The increase in States where the area planted and that picked last year were practically the same is 10 per cent. in North Carolina, Florida and Arkansas; 9 per cent. in Georgia and Louisiana; 7 per cent. in South Carolina; 14 per cent. in Tennessee; 25 per cent. in Oklahoma; 20 per cent. in Indian Territory; 18 per cent. in Virginia and 12 per cent. in Missouri. In Alabama the increase is estimated at 9 per cent. over the acreage planted last year, and 12 per cent. over that picked; in Mississippi at 2 per cent. over that planted and 7.9 per cent. over that picked, and in Texas at 8 per cent. over that planted and 10 per cent. over that picked.

The average condition of the growing crop is 81.5, as compared with 82.5 on June 1 of last year, 85.7 at the corresponding date in 1899, and 86.4 the mean of the June averages of the last 10 years. A condition of 81.5 is, with one exception, the lowest June condition in 20 years.

The condition by States is as follows: North Carolina, 87; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 80; Florida, 88, Alabama 76; Mississippi, 82; Louisiana, 80.

FIFTEEN FISHERMEN DROWNED.

Three Boats Sunk Off Charleston and No Trace Found of Boats or Men.

Charleston, S. C. (Special.)—Fifteen fishermen are supposed to have been drowned in a squall which blew up while the mosquito fleet of fishing boats was anchored off the "Eastern Patches." There were eight boats fishing at the time. The storm scattered them to the four winds, and all save three were accounted for. The missing boats were the Anna Julia, the Messenger Boy and the Knife. There were fifteen men on the three boats. When the supposed disaster was reported the revenue cutter Forward went to sea and skirted for 30 miles around the lightship, but came back with the report that not a sign of life or a disabled boat could be seen.

All hope for the safety of the fishermen was abandoned when the cutter got into port with the bad news. It was thought during the day that the boats had drifted to places of shelter, but the failure of the government vessel to find a trace of their whereabouts convinced the crowd of watchers at the wharves that the men were dead.

OUR POPULATION IS 76,303,387.

Final Announcement Made--Maryland Frauds Helped to Reduce the Total.

Washington (Special).—The Census Bureau made its final announcement of the population of the United States as recorded by the census of 1900. The population of the country is 76,303,387.

A previous announcement, made November 27 last, placed the population at 76,304,799, but, as stated at the time, this figure was subject to change, because full reports of a number of persons in the military and naval service of the United States abroad had not been made. These and certain alterations caused by the discovery of frauds in Maryland and other places bring the total down to 76,303,387, as above stated. This figure includes the population of Alaska, Hawaii, Indian Territory and the Indian reservations, but not Porto Rico and the Philippines. The census officials feel much gratified that they are enabled to give these important facts to the public in less than one year since the enumeration began.

TROOPS OF THREE NATIONS CLASH.

Tien-tsin (By Cable).—There has been a serious affray between international troops. Some British fusileers who were acting as police here sought to prevent French soldiers from housebreaking, when they were attacked with bayonets and bricks. The fusileers, in self-defense, fired in the air.

This brought a number of Germans to the aid of the Frenchmen. They numbered together 200 men. Five fusileers fired again, killing a Frenchman and wounding three others.

In subsequent fighting four fusileers, five Germans and one Japanese were wounded. The arrival of a German officer and a strong guard ended the fray.

The fusileers claim that they were justified in their actions as the French soldiers were looting.

James A. Herne Dead.

New York (Special).—James A. Herne, the well known actor and playwright, died at his home in this city of acute bronchitis and pneumonia, after an illness of eight weeks. Mr. Herne was taken ill in Chicago while playing in "Sag Harbor," a play of his own composition.

He came at once to his home, took to his bed and never arose. It had been supposed for some days that he was improving, but Saturday night there was a change for the worse, which resulted fatally.

Two Dead in Spanish Riots.

Madrid (By Cable).—The Spanish government, it is asserted, has dismissed the prefect of Corunna, where serious riots occurred last Friday, and the torpedo-boat destroyer Audaz has arrived there with marines to maintain order. Two of the persons injured in collisions with the gendarmes have since succumbed. The two anarchists, a Spaniard and an Italian, arrested here as the result of advices from the Marseilles police that they had projects against the Spanish ministers, have been liberated.

MUST DO ITS WORK ALL OVER AGAIN.

President McKinley Rejects the Cuban Constitution.

NOT A SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE.

General Wood Notified to So Advise the Constitutional Convention, Which Is Still in Session--Interpretations and Explanations that Would Completely Upset the Purpose of the Act of Congress.

Washington (Special).—As the result of Friday's meeting of the Cabinet, at which the report of the Constitutional Convenion of Cuba was almost the sole topic of consideration, Secretary of War Root has sent to Governor General Wood a long cablegram directing him to notify the convention that the United States will not accept the action of the convention. It is useless, according to a member of the Cabinet, to discuss whether the convention was deliberately deceived by the commissioners who were in Washington last month, or whether the commissioners were themselves deceived into believing that Secretary Root had modified the provisions of the Platt amendment. Certainly both President McKinley and Secretary Root sought in every way to impress on their visitors no changes or alterations in these provisions could be made by any power save Congress alone, and both the President and the Secretary of War were frank to say that the Cubans need hope for no better terms from the next Congress.

Secretary Root laid before the Cabinet the full report of the convention, translated and transmitted to him by Governor General Wood. The report was a very involved document. Every clause of the Platt Amendment had been itself "amended" by the convention to suit its own ideas. "Interpretations" and "explanations" purporting to be statements made by Secretary Root to the Cuban commissioners were added to each clause. In some cases the original provisions of Congress had been so distorted as to entirely change its original meaning. "There would be no serious objections if the convention had changed the verbiage of the Platt amendment," said a Cabinet officer, "so long as they preserved the spirit and intent of the provisions. We do not know what the convention will do about it." He did not add that it was indifferent to the administration how the convention would accept the refusal to indorse its action, but the inference was plain.

So absurd are the limitations and interpretations placed by the Cubans on some of the provisions of the Platt amendment that there arises a grave doubt of the sincerity of the Constitutional Convention. Thus, for instance, it is stipulated by the convention that the United States troops may never interefere to restore order on the island unless disturbance has been created by foreign foes. In other words, this country is to protect Cuba against all foreigners, but its troops may not suppress any local riots or excesses of the Cubans themselves. This one example will indicate the general spirit of the Cubans toward the amendments.

FIVE MEN HANGED.

California Mob Deals Summarily With Alleged Thieves.

Alturas, Cal. (Special).—Calvin Hail and his three sons—Frank, Jim and Martin Hall—and Dan Yantis, who had been stealing horses near here for years, were arrested and were kept under guard by three officers. A mob of 40 masked men took them at 1 o'clock in the morning and hung them to a bridge near Lookout. The officers were overpowered and compelled to help. The mob dispersed wihtin five minutes.

Lookout, the scene of the lynching, is in the Hot Springs Valley, on Pitt River, 25 miles from Alturas, the county seat of Modoc county. There is no telegraphic communication with the valley, and the news of the lynching was brought to Alturas by courier. Particulars are very meager.

The residents of the Hot Springs Valley are nearly all cattle raisers in Modoc county.

Captain Hall Vindicated.

Washington (Special).—The record of the court martial in the case of Capt. Newt Hall, United States Marine Corps, who was charged by Minister Conger with cowardice in connection with the defense of the legations at Pekin, has just reached Washington. Admiral Remey has promulgated the finding in a special order, which completely exonerates Captain Hall from the charge and finds that the only matter of substance sustained in the charges is an error of judgment in connection with the withdrawal of his troops at a critical moment from the Tartar wall.

An "Agnostic" Marriage.

Cincinnati (Special).—An "agnostic" marriage occurred here and formed the closing feature of the agnostic Sunday School that has been established here. The contracting parties were Frederick Federle and Miss Martha Seaman. Justice Alexander Roebling performed the legal part of the ceremony, after which both parties made their pledges, including one not to resist divorce proceedings. The bride also repeated the words "Should I discover that we are uncongenial or mismated I hereby pledge that I will not bear children that are not born of affection."

Nationalists Win in Havana.

Havana (Special).—The predictions of the Havana Nationalists concerning the outcome of the elections are verified. Senor Miguel Gener, the Nationalist candidate, was elected mayor of Havana, receiving 11,115 votes as against 7,533 cast for Senor Mora, Republican, and 3,211 cast for Senor Carlos Garcia, the candidate of the Democratic party. The Nationalists elected eighteen members of the municipal council, the Republicans four and the Democrats two.

More Troops Leave China.

Tientsin (By Cable).—General Cummins, with the last of his brigade, left for India. A number of officers are filling the hotels. Many of these are to leave China. The sick are being shipped away.

Presidency of W. Va. University.

Granville, O. (Special).—Dr. Daniel B. Purinton, president of Denison University, has been offered the presidency of West Virginia University. Dr. Purinton declined to state whether or not he would accept the offer.

LIVE NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Pension Roll Grows.

More names will be added to the pension roll the present fiscal year, which ends June 30, than were added the last year, when 45,344 new names were entered. For the first 11 months of the present year the additions number 43,399. By the end of the month last year's figures will doubtless be passed.

There were 43,334 names dropped from the roll by reason of deaths and other causes last year, and the net increase was 2,010. This year's net increase will be about the same. Of the names added this year 466 are on account of service prior to the Civil War, 35,308 are on account of the Civil War, 3,525 are on account of the Spanish-American War, and the remainder, 4,100, are restorations. In addition to this great army 619 pensions have been granted involving the payment of $927,314.40, an average of $1,514.24 in each case. These cases are known as "old minors," and for the most part appear on the roll for only one payment.

The total number of claims filed thus far on account of service in the war with Spain is 43,874. Under the act of March 3, 1901, providing for the repensioning of widows who remarried and again became widows, 1,950 claims have been filed. There are now about 150,000 pensioners who, under the act of 1890, receive the maximum rate of $12 a month. In addition to 43,399 new pensions thus far granted 50,680 certificates for increases, re-rating and accrued pensions have been issued, making the grand aggregate of certificates for all classes written during the 11 months 94,079.

A Minister From Siam.

The State Department has been informed that Phaya Phetchada (pronounced Peea Pet-cha-dar) has been appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Siam to the United States, and that the appointment to this post includes no other country. Mr. Petchada is said to belong to one of the leading families of Siam, the title Phya being one of the highest borne by one outside of the royal families, Chow Phya being the highest. It is understood that his name probably will be changed to Phya Charoon Raja Maitri before he leaves for his post, which will be in June.

Increase of Shipbuilding.

The Bureau of Navigation reports 1024 steam and sail vessels, of 359,789 gross tons, built in the United States and officially registered during the 11 months preceding June 1.

Of these 640 were built along the Atlantic and Gulf, 135 on the Pacific Coast, 93 on the Great Lakes and 156 on Western rivers. The number of wood vessels continues to be far greater than those of steel, although the total includes 14 steel sailing vessels and 91 steel steamers. The gross tonnage is about 30 per cent. more than that of the same period last year. During the month just closed 143 vessels, of 49,657 tons, were built.

Philippine Revenues.

The division of insular affairs of the War Department gave out for publication the following statement concerning the customs revenues in the Philippine Islands for the two months ended February 28, 1901, as compared with the same month of 1899 and 1900:

Total revenues February, 1901, $1,455,359; February, 1899, $563,956; February, 1900, $724,024. The figures indicate an increase in 1901 over 1899 of $981,402, and over 1900 of $731,355, or more than 100 per cent.

Reprimand for Captain Hancock.

The findings in the case of Capt. Wm. F. Hancock, Sixth Artillery, who was recently tried by court-martial at Manila on charges of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and failing to appear for duty on two occasions, have been received at the War Department. The specifications alleged intoxication. Captain Hancock was found guilty and sentenced to be reprimanded.

Loomis Will Not Return.

It is officially admitted that Minister Loomis will not return to Venezuela. There are two reasons for this decision. In the first place, Mr. Loomis has suffered in health at his uncongenial post; and in the second place, the President is not disposed to expose him again to the merciless attacks he has suffered in Venezuela as a result of the execution of the orders of the State Department. Mr. Loomis, who is now in Europe seeking to recuperate, will be given another diplomatic post as soon as a suitable place can be found. Meanwhile, Mr. Russell will remain in charge of the United States Legation at Caracas for a period of time not yet determined upon, but likely to be fixed by the attitude of the Venezuelan government.

Capital News in General.

The Secretary of War has instructed General Merriam to employ as many troops as necessary to maintain order on the Kiowa Indian Reservation.

The State Department notified Ambassador Choate to issue the passports to the two Filipinos who applied for them as residents of the Philippine Islands entitled to the protection of the United States.

It was officially stated that the United States will retain control of Cuba until the Platt amendment has been substantially complied with.

The State Department was informed that Phya Phetchada had been appointed minister to the United States from Siam.

Frederick D. H. Engley, a street car conductor, and his brother, Samuel E. Engley, were held in $5000 bail on the charge of dealing in bogus street car tickets.

The statistician of the Agricultural Department reports an increase in the area planted over that of last year.

The remains of Lieutenant Colonel Michler were buried with military honors in Arlington Cemetery.

Our New Possessions.

Nine companies of the Ninth Regiment have arrived in Manila on the transport Indiana from China. The last volunteers, the Forty-third Regiment, will sail on the transport Kilpatrick June 4. The sick regulars, several hundreds of whom have long been awaiting transportation, will be embarked for home on the next transports, with the remaining discharged regulars and civilian employes.

The number of Supreme Court judges for the Philippines has been increased from five to seven.

HOPE AND EFFORT.

Hope is of the valley; Effort stands
Upon the mountain top, facing the sun;
Hope dreams of dreams made true and great deeds done;
Effort goes forth, with toiling feet and hands,
To attain the far-off sky-touched tablelands
Of great desire; and, till the end is won,
Looks not below, where the long strife, begun
In pleasant fields, met torrents, rocks and sands.
Hope; but when Hope bids look within her glass,
And shows the wondrous things which may befall,
Wait not for destiny, wait not at all;
This leads to failure's dark and dim morass;
Sound thou to all thy powers a trumpet call,
And, staff in hand, strive up the mountain pass.

—*New York Tribune.*

The Viceroy's Snuff-Box.

A Story of Favors Deftly Used.

In the days when his excellency the Conde de Revillagigedo represented a Spanish king as viceroy of "Old New Spain," there existed in the City of Mexico a certain woe-begone, lean, and hungry-looking under-secretary who went by the euphonious cognomen of Don Bonifacio Oritz de la Huerta y Legumbres. You may take exceptions to the word "existed." One, however, uses it advisedly. Poor Bonifacio had at eighteen taken unto himself a wife, in spite of the fact that his salary as *escribiente*, or under-secretary, in the viceroy's palace brought in barely enough money to support him and buy a few clothes at rare intervals. Nor was this the least of his troubles, for every succeeding year or so brought a young Bonifacio, or Juan, Juana, Jesuita, or Jesus Maria with it, until on the fifteenth anniversary of his marriage, Don Bonifacio found himself the father of twelve hungry, clamoring children, and, above all, the husband of a peevish, complaining wife, whose one cry was "Money, money, money!" with which to buy food and clothing and pay for the charcoal, and whose one wish was that she had died before marrying such a luckless one as Bonifacio Oritz de la Huerta y Legumbres. This unfortunate family lived and moved and had their being in a humble tenement house on the Calle Ancha, not far from where the old Paseo formerly was. Many other families, equally unfortunate, lived in this dreary place, the monotony of which was broken only by the fighting and quarreling of children, or the whining of beggars in the *patio*. So that, take it all in all, one is justified in saying that Don Bonifacio "existed," and that in a most miserable fashion.

It must have been a relief to the poor man to escape daily from such a home and repair instead to the palace where he acted as under-secretary. Here, at any rate, there was no squabbling children, no scolding, recriminating wife. Here, seated at the same desk he had occupied for nearly eighteen years, he could at least dream dreams as to the gaining of quick riches, and what he would do with them, once won. Perched on his high stool, and dressed in a rusty yet neat black suit, with clean collar and cuffs—for one had to wear decent clothes while serving his excellency the viceroy—Oritz de la Huerta y Legumbres would ponder by the hour on various schemes which would enable him to draw a prize in the grand lottery, five-cent tickets in which he had bought by the dozen, to no avail. For no one could have called the poor man lucky. Fortune, like the Levite of the Bible, seemed to pass him by, on the other side.

To be sure, one small prize of twenty dollars fell to Bonifacio's lot one fine *fiesta* day. He fingered it hungrily, and wanted to invest it all in a small "hacienda de beneficio" just opened up by some friends in the town of Pachuca, but too well did he know his duty. The twenty dollars found their way that night into the pudgy, greedy hands of Senora Oritz de la Huerta y Legumbres, whose only comment was a grumble at its not being twice as much. Notwithstanding which, the *dona* proceeded to "blow in" the despised twenty in most approved style, buying with it several large gold breastpins for herself, and elaborate cuff-buttons for the boys. Alas, Dona Bonifacio purchased several pairs of high-heeled satin slippers—which, I grieve to say, she wore without the usual approved accompaniment of hose—a new lace *mantilla* or two, and rosaries for each member of the family. Attired in their new gewgaws, the thirteen then proceeded to feast upon a great deal of savory "mole de guajalote," with plenty of "pulque compuesto" and many other things too numerous and toothsome to mention here. What did luckless Don Bonifacio get out of the *melee*? Nothing! He had to content himself with days of boring inactivity in the palace and fault-finding nights with his family, the wife bickering and the children complaining. There was nowhere any peace for him.

There came a morning, finally, when Bonifacio decided, as he drearily betook himself to the palace, that he could not and would not stand things any longer. His wife had quarreled with him for three days because he could not beg, borrow, or steal enough money to enable her and the children to go to a *fiesta*, at which they had intended to disport themselves in the new jewelry, bought with the twenty dollars Don Bonifacio had drawn in the lottery. He did not know how or where to get the money, and so had informed his loudly scolding *senora*. Then, fleeing from the wrath, present and to come, he decided to think up another last plan for making money, as there was no writing for him to do that day. If he was successful, good; if not, a few cents' worth of laudanum from his friend the botica-man in the Calle de los Parjaros would end matters, so far as he was concerned. "And now," thought Bonifacio, grimly, as he seated himself on his high stool, "what shall I do?"

For hours the under-secretary sat motionless at his desk. His companions did what work remained, chatted among themselves, and finally betook themselves to their various homes and occupations. Then, and not until then, did Bonifacio bestir himself. His face flushed, and his eyes beamed with renewed hope, for a brilliant thought had had its inception during his several hours' *seance*. Don Bonifacio had, according to his own belief, at last struck oil. Now to prove it.

With the aid of paper, ink and his best quill, he set to work, and within half an hour his writing was completed Drying the sheet and finishing it off with an impression of the government seal, Bonifacio inclosed the document in an imposing-looking envelope, and hastened to the office of the secretary of the viceroy and captain-general of New Spain. There the package, addressed to no less a person that the illustrious viceroy himself, was left; and Don Bonifacio, with renewed hope and courage, repaired homeward to his scolding wife and babies.

Two afternoons later you might have seen Don Bonifacio station himself, had you been there to note, at the corner of Plateros and Portal de Mercaderes. He looked strangely agitated, and his face was very white, while his hands shook so that he could barely light his cheap cigarette. Not that any one noticed the poor, thinly clad clerk—far from it. People were as thick on the street as the fabled leaves in Vallombrosa, but their eyes were fixed upon the great palace of the viceroy across the square, and upon the magnificent entrance which would soon have the honor of allowing to pass the *cortege* of his excellency the viceroy himself, and the richly caparisoned and mounted nobles who daily accompanied him on his afternoon rides.

Soon there was a burst of music from the palace court-yard, hoarse shouts from the guards, and then there was a clattering of Andalusian horse-hoofs on the marble-paved court, showing that his honor the viceroy was now just issuing from his gates. People pressed nearer, in order to see the great man, but Don Bonifacio, cold and trembling from head to foot, and with a very sick feeling at the pit of his stomach, had not the nerve to even look up. In fact, had his feet not refused to carry him, he would have fled from the spot. As it was, he stood rooted to his place, unable to speak or move, while the company of richly-dressed horsemen rapidly approached the corner of the street where he stood. He heard the clattering of hoofs, the jingling of the great silver spurs worn by his excellency's escort, and the clanking of magnificent bits and saddle equipment—*Dios de la Vida!* they were upon him; they had stopped; some one was speaking, calling his name!

With his tongue cleaved to the roof of his mouth, Don Bonifacio forced himself to look up and into the face of the man who had reined his great black Andalusian within an arm's length. It was the viceroy! Steadily he gazed at the poorly clothed clerk facing him, and steadily did Don Bonifacio, trembling though he was at his own temerity, gaze his viceroy in the face. And then, to the wonder of the crowd, who stood by in gaping awe, his excellency, with a kind smile on his face, drew out a magnificent jeweled snuff-box, which he extended to the under-secretary, saying:

"Senor Don Bonifacio Oritz de la Huerta y Legumbres, will you do me the favor?"

"*Un millon de gracias*, your excellency; with a great deal of pleasure," answered Banifacio, as he held the rich box in his hands and scooped therefrom a pinch of snuff.

Three minutes later the viceroy took leave of the clerk, after lavishing upon him many of the ornate courtesies in which the Spanish people delight, all of which were equally ornately returned by Don Bonifacio. You can imagine how the crowd, who were watching the scene, wondered and gossiped. Never had such a thing been seen before—such behavior upon the part of the viceroy to a poor, miserable clerk. There must be more behind it than could be seen with the naked eye. It would be well to cultivate this clerk—*quien sabe*, with influence he might or might not hold with the ruler of New Spain?

And so people began to run after Don Bonifacio as much as they had once run from him, entreating his favor, his influence with the viceroy—for a consideration, of course. And in the course of time these accumulated considerations amounted to such a great value that Don Bonifacio became a very rich man.

Meanwhile, during many intervening weeks, the viceroy daily stopped his horse at the same corner of Plateros, presenting there his snuff-box to Don Bonifacio, who, accepting a small pinch, would gracefully return the box to his excellency, while all the city stood by and thought "What a powerful man is this Don Bonifacio Oritz de la Huerta y Legumbres!"

One day the viceroy sent privately for Don Bonifacio, who came this time in his own rich carriage, and in fine clothes. Said the viceroy to him: "You are a wise man, and deserve a reward for your wit. Rise up, Count Bonifacio!"

What had been contained in the poor clerk's document, sent to his excellency so long a time before? Merely the modest request that *"when passing the corner of Plateros and Mercaderes, his worship stop and offer a poor, hungry man a pinch of snuff—no more!"*

As the viceroy stated, only a mean and stingy-spirited man would have refused such a reasonable request.—*Translated from the Spanish for the Argonaut by G. Cunyngham Terry.*

Rare Old Bible Found.

A wonderful old Bible has just been discovered in Venice, the fortunate finder being Leo S. Olschki, a well known antiquarian of Florence. It is in five large volumes, and was printed in Rome, in the printing house of Don Pietro Massimo, in 1471 and 1472. Soon after it came from the press it was purchased by a patrician family of Venice and it was in the archives of this family that Olschki discovered it.

The edition of which it forms a part is exceedingly rare, and very large sums have been paid for imperfect copies of this Bible. Olschki paid 5,000 lire ten years ago for a copy of which two volumes were missing, and a library in Berlin recently asked 13,000 lire for a mutilated copy. The copy just discovered is probably the finest in the world, and 30,000 lire was readily paid for it by a buyer, who is supposed to represent a wealthy American.

The "Scenter" of Population.

The new centre of population is on a skunk farm near Columbus, Ind. As a scenter of population, the skunk is always to be relied on.—*Denver Republican.*

AN AMATEUR REFORMER.

HIS METHOD OF REBUKING A FELLOW PASSENGER.

Stirred to Wrath by a Commuter Who Sprawled His Bundles Over More Than a Proper Share of the Car Seat—Gets Called Down.

The man in the dark brown overcoat, a garment ornamented with several casual and random grease spots of a still darker brown, was accompanied by a load of bundles that covered his lap and sprawled out over that portion of the seat which another passenger, a lean six-footer from a north shore suburb, was trying to occupy.

"Moving?" pleasantly queried the latter, as one or two of the packages that had rolled off the other man's lap fell on his feet.

"No, sir," said the other.

"I didn't know. It's the first of May, and you have all the outward signs of a flat renter making his annual change of base."

"When I move, sir, I don't use a passenger car for an express wagon."

"You are just a plain, ordinary suburbanite, with your normal load of bundles, are you?"

"I don't know that I'm any plainer or more ordinary than you are, sir."

"Now, what in the name of the late Julius Cæsar was there in that remark to stir your gall-sack to action? If you can hold an overflow meeting of your traps and calamities on me without any protest on my part, why can't I venture on a harmless pleasantry to show that I don't entertain any grudge on account of the imposition."

"If you don't like my bundles you don't have to sit here. There are plenty of other seats in this car."

"That's all right, only I was in this seat first, you know. If there isn't room for both of us it must be your fault."

"Well you were putting up such a loud wail over my packages that I thought I'd suggest a way by which you might relieve yourself."

"Now you touch a raw spot, my friend. As a commuter myself I am sensitive to any intimation that a commuter is not a gentleman, and a little more of a gentleman, other things being equal, than the downtowner.

"Who's intimating that you're not a gentleman?"

"Nobody," blandly responded the lean six-footer. "I referred to a suspicion you were arousing in my mind that you are not a gentleman yourself—which is something, as I said, that touches me—"

"I don't know who you are, but it doesn't make any difference, that I know of——"

"Whether I think you're a gentleman or not? No, I presume it doesn't. A man that will load himself down like a pack horse with department store goods and lug them fifteen or twenty miles to his home in the suburbs in order to save a few cents on each purchase isn't likely to care what anybody else thinks of him. Still——"

"I can tell you mighty quick what I think you!"

"You can after I have finished. I'm doing the talking now. You're the kind of man the suburbanite merchants loves and admires and prays for. You help to build up a suburb, don't you? You're the sort of chap that encourages men to go into business in the outside residence district and make property more valuable aren't you? At a rough guess I should say you have probably saved not less than 67 cents on that pile of dry goods, groceries and tinware——"

"Say——"

"And a man who will make a dray horse of himself to save 67 cents in one load is not likely to care how much he incommodes other people in taking his truck home or what spectacle he makes of himself. Blister your leathery epidermis, you have upset a cherished conviction of mine, sir——"

"Say, you old——"

"Call me Mr. Gwilliams, if you have any thing to say to me, sir."

"I call you a cranky, insulting old——"

"I was about to say, you bullet-headed, little-souled, bargain-counter specimen of manhood, that you had upset and ruined a cherished conviction of mine that a suburbanite is a little more of a gentleman than a downtownite. You are one of the worst specimens of the genus boor I have encountered lately, and since you won't move from this seat I'll do it myself. Go ahead now, and relieve yourself of all the mean things you are thinking about me."

Whereupon he clambered over the other man, packages and all, and went and sat down in a seat at the other end of the car.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Night Life Among Wharf Cats.

It is astonishing how many outcasts of the feline family inhabit the wharves bordering on the harbor basin of Baltimore. Along every line of docks on the water front a band of cats, both large and small, have adopted the surroundings as their homes, and nightly come forth to wage war upon the venturesome tom of an adjoining clan who has imprudently ventured into the enemy's country.

The cats rarely venture from their lairs during daylight, but at nightfall, when traffic is suspended, the water fronts are alive with the flitting forms and the air is resonant with the voicing of their seemingly numerous troubles.

Men whose business takes them along the water front at night tell many stories of feline battles. One of the most characteristic is of two cats approaching a rat, each unknown to the other, and springing upon it at the same time. The rat escapes and the cats fight until one falls dead and the other limps away.

Another story illustrates the adeptness of cats in water. The overturning of a loose board throws three kittens and their parents into the dock. The mother swims to safety with one kitten on her back and another in her mouth. The father follows with the third kitten in his mouth.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Good Water and Sanitation Pay.

During the month of April, in 1881, the interments in the Montgomery Cemetery amounted to fifty-two. Our population at that time, according to the census report of 1880, was only 16,000. The interments during the month of April, 1901, numbered forty-three. Now, according to the census of 1900, our population is 30,346, or nearly double that of twenty years ago. It stands to reason, therefore, that our death rate should be considerably greater now than it was then. On the contrary, it is more than twenty per cent. less. If the death rate had kept pace with the increase in population the interments last month, as compared with the same month twenty years ago, would have been 104 instead of forty-three. This is a wonderful health record, and we seriously doubt if any community can show a better one. The reason for it is patent to all who keep posted on home conditions. It is our magnificent artesian water and our splendid sanitary sewer system which have brought the great improvement. No money was ever better expended than that put in these two great health promoters.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

FOSSILS OF 100-FOOT SNAKES.

Prehistoric Monsters With Enormous Heads, and Tails Like Rudders.

There is a small gulch near Florence, Col., which is filled with snakes—great stone snakes, whose wriggling days are over—prehistoric snakes with enormous heads and tails like rudders.

The State Historical Society has become much interested in this discovery, and an effort will be made to secure some of the best of the strange specimens for preservation in the collection in the state capitol. The fossil reptiles were found by McFie and Masters, of Florence, the first several months ago and others more recently. The first find was a head measuring 32x34 inches. It was so unmistakably the head of a fossil animal of some sort that McFie and Masters proceeded to search for the rest of the body. They found it in sections, part on one side of the gulch and part on the opposite side. The middle parts of the immense snake had been swept away, doubtless by floods, and the entire length of the snake must have been 100 feet. In circumference the largest fragment measures 34 inches.

The eye sockets are placed in the back part of the head, and the position of the head when attached to the snake's body at the well-defined place of fracture indicates that the creature had its head lifted to look behind it, perhaps for its enemies. The line of the jaw is plainly marked. Its tail is shaped like a rudder and pitched downward, which leads the discoverers of the reptile to the belief that it was a swimmer rather than a crawler. The shape of the body is much like that of a salmon, with the narrow edge downward. The marks on the fractured, stony edges of the body indicate that the serpent had no vertebræ, but only cartilage for holding its long mass together.

So interested were McFie and Masters in their find that they searched assidiously for other fossils. None was to be found anywhere, except in the little gulch, in a spot 150 feet square, where there seems to have been a congregation of the reptiles—perhaps the last stand of a vanishing species against the inroads of stronger animals or fire or water, or whatever it was. Many of the fossils are to be found in this spot. One that has been taken out has a head 33 by 36 inches. Four pieces of the body and the head measure seven feet in length and weigh 700 pounds. There are fragments there much greater in size, one head weighing 200 pounds, and the discoverers of the fossil remains think there are even larger specimens there. Curator Ferrill of the State Historical Society is eager to get one or more of the snakes for the State collection and negotiations are now in progress for them.

The belief among scientists who have heard of these discoveries is that they are of great value.—*Denver Post.*

THREE SIMPLE QUESTIONS.

And the Librarian Could Not Answer a Single One of Them.

One day two well dressed young women approached the desk in the reading room of a big library. One of them took a memorandum from her pocketbook.

"Can you tell me how many yards—oh, that's the wrong list!" she said, hastily bringing forth another slip of paper. "Here it is. Will you please tell me who is Rudyard Kipling's favorite author?"

"I am unable to tell you, never having heard that he had one," admitted one of the librarians.

"Dear me!" said the young woman, irritably. "It is one of the questions for our next club meeting. Well, which one of Thackeray's books brought him the most income?"

"That you can probably find out by consulting a book the number of which I will give you," said the official.

"Oh, I can't stop to look it up," she said hurriedly; "I thought you could tell me at once. Well, there's one more thing. Bessie Cummock, my cousin in Manchester, had a splendid book when I was there last year, for anecdotes of famous people. I can't remember the name of it, or who wrote it, but it was about so big"—illustrating with one finger on the desk—"and it has a dark green cover. Now, can you tell me what it is? Some day when I have time I would like to get it out. Of course, you must have it in the library?"

For the third time the official was obliged to confess his inability to give her direct information. She looked at him with a piercing gaze and turned away, saying audibly to her companion:

"There, that just shows what all this talk about their being examined for positions in libraries amounts to! Three simple questions, all on literary subjects, and he couldn't answer one of them."—*The Savings Journal.*

Allen G. Thurman's Little Joke.

A few years before his death Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, was engaged as counsel in a lawsuit which was tried before a county judge in one of the small towns in the central part of the State. Opposing Judge Thurman was a young lawyer named Cassidy, who wore his hair pompadour, assumed an air of great dignity and was apparently greatly impressed with his own importance. Upon several occasions during the progress of the trial Thurman referred to his legal opponent as "Mr. Necessity." The young man arose whenever this occurred and with great gravity reminded the Court that his name was Cassidy. Finally, after the offence had been repeated about a dozen times, the pompous attorney exclaimed:

"I must again remind counsel upon the other side that my name is Cassidy. I can't understand why he persists in maintaining that it is Necessity."

"I beg the gentleman's pardon," said Thurman. "The reason I keep getting him confused with Necessity is, I presume, due to the fact that the latter knows no law."—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

The Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

SLEW HIS ENEMY ON THE STREET.

Henry Smith, a Brakeman, Ended a Feud by Murdering Thomas Kelly, a Mine Worker at Tamaqua--Sixty Cases of Typhoid Fever in a Population of 200--Creek Ran Into a Mine --Governor Acts on Bills--Other News.

One of the most shocking crimes in the history of Carbon county occurred at Summit Hill, as a result of which Thomas Kelly, aged 23, lies dead, his body covered with knife wounds, and Henry Smith, aged 28, stands in the shadow of the gallows. Kelly worked in the mines and Smith was employed as a brakeman. The men had been enemies for years and quarrels were frequent. Friday night, with a number of companions, they engaged in a street fight, but were dispersed by the police. Smith, who was under the influence of liquor, entered his home, where his wife and child were sitting, and grabbing a butcher knife he dashed out on the street and attacked Kelly before the crowd could interfere. Kelly fell shrieking to the ground, disemboweled and otherwise mutilated. He lived until 6 o'clock a. m. Smith was promptly arrested. Excitement ran high and several thousand people were soon on the street. Cries of "Lynch him" were heard on every side, but the murderer could not be found. The officers had spirited him away, and while the crowd was hunting for him Smith was being rapidly driven to the Mauch Chunk jail.

Governor Stone has signed these bills: Providing for the recording in certain instances of titles to real estate acquired by 21 years' adverse possession. Requiring persons temporarily employed by detectives or detective agencies to take out licenses. The bill providing for the extinguishment of any ground rent or annuity or other charge upon real estate after twenty-one years and making the same applicable to cases where the Commonwealth is a party claimant was vetoed.

One hundred and fifty miners employed in the mines of Mecla Coal and Coke Company, at Hecla, came within an ace of losing their lives. The Sewickley creek broke through the top of the mine. One entry runs directly beneath the creek and within eight feet of the bed of the stream the water in great volumes poured into all the workings. The great roaring of the flood alarmed the miners and they escaped by a close scratch.

The amount of money in the general fund of the State Treasury is nearing the $10,000,000 mark, and were it not that the Treasurer will begin to pay the school funds in a few days it would get far above that figure by the close of June. At the close of May business there was the sum of $8,969,709.05 in the fund. The Treasurer has already paid $325,991.20 to members and employees of the Legislature.

Lorenz Pflegar, until recently the superintendent of the Jamison City tannery, and now a citizen of New Paltz, N. Y., committed suicide in his room at the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, by shooting himself. No reason can be assigned for the deed. Just before killing himself he received a special delivery letter, which seemed to excite him, but in it there was apparently nothing to have caused him to kill himself.

Little May Shenk, of Pottstown, 4 years of age, was crushed to death by heavy cart wheels in the presence of her father and other workmen. The child was being drawn in a hand wagon by its elder brother of 7 years along the public road at Stowe, and when about to pass a horse and heavily-laden cart the child fell from its wagon in front of the wheels of the cart, which passed over it, crushing its life out.

Asux Bransk, of Pottsville, was held up by footpads on the outskirts of Pottsville, while returning from Minersville and robbed and beaten. The robbers held revolvers at his head and after securing about $25 in cash they beat him and threw him insensible to one side of the road.

Five highwaymen attacked Albert Zeltfelder on his way home from Willow Grove. They missed the money he had inside his coat pocket and sneered at his lack of cash. He roused the neighbors, who gave chase, but the marauders escaped.

Delegates representing 56 churches, with a membership of 306,000 in the United States and Canada, convened at Shamokin and formed a permanent organization to be known as the Little Russian Church Association. A bishop will be elected at a convention to be held in the near future, after which dioceses will be formed and the priests given regular stations.

George Seeley, a 12-year-old boy, was caught by a revolving shaft in the planing mill of the Peck Company at Peckville. Before the machinery could be stopped he was whirled to death and his body frightfully mangled.

Jessie McQuaid, aged 84, is dead, the result of a gunshot wound. The old man was shooting crows near his home in Sugar Creek township, and while holding his gun behind him it was accidentally discharged, the shot tearing away a portion of his right foot.

While dynamiting a stump Edward Johnson, of Roaring Branch, was struck on the forehead by a piece of rock blown out by the explosion and probably fatally injured.

The epidemic of typhoid fever at Cross Forks is on the increase. Sixty cases have been reported. The population of the town is only about two hundred. The trouble was caused by impure water.

The strike at the Hammond colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has been settled.

The court at Pittsburg approved the sale of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Cathedral to H. C. Frick for $1,325,000, declining to give weight to some objections which two members of the congregation had filed.

A number of capitalists from Scranton and Jermyn decided to turn the old company store of Watkins & Stein, at Swoyersville, into a mill for the manufacture of silk ribbons. They expect to employ about 300 hands.

Eldred Reynolds, aged 11 years, fell into the Lackawanna river near Honesdale and was drowned. Many men are searching for his body.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

New York (Special).—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:—"While the weather in the East has hampered distributive trade to a considerable extent this week, rendering the season in some lines rather unsatisfactory, the West and South report unchanged conditions, with operations well up to the recent average. The labor situation is a little brighter. Many strikes have been settled and others are expected to terminate shortly.

"Railways are unable to secure sufficient frieght cars and other supplies, while structural work proceeds briskly with little interruption from labor controversies.

"Extended holidays abroad and a short one in this country have tended to make the grain markets unusually quiet, while corn has had the added drawback of hesitation among traders who have not yet recovered from the effects of manipulation in the May option. Foreign purchasers were driven out of this market by inflated quotations, as shown by Atlantic exports in five weeks of only 9,436,285 bushels, against 17,341,065 bushels last year.

"Misfortune has also overwhelmed cotton plantations, according to the pessimistic views circulated by traders and factors who are endeavoring to sustain prices in the face of heavy receipts and unsatisfactory conditions at New England mills, where print cloths have been sharply reduced to 2⅜ cents in order to dispose of the accumulation, which is said to reach 2,000,000 pieces.

"Failures for the week numbered 148 in the United States, against 160 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 20 last year."

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour.—Best Patent, $4.50a4.75; High Grade Extra, $4.00a4.25; Minnesota bakers, $2.90a3.25.

Wheat.—New York, No. 2, red, 83a83⅞c; Philadelphia, No. 2, red, 78a78¼c; Baltimore, 78a79½c.

Corn.—New York, No. 2, 50c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 48a48¼c; Baltimore, No. 2, 47a48c.

Oats.—New York, No. 2, 33c; Philadelphia No. 2 white, 34½a35c; Baltimore, No. 2 white, 33½a34c.

Rye.—New York, No. 2, 61c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 60c; Baltimore, No. 2, 58a59c.

Hay.—The market is easy. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $16.00a16.50; No. 2 timothy, $15.50; No. 3 timothy, $14.50a15.00.

Green Fruits and Vegetables.—Onions, spring, per 100 bunches, 50a60c; do, new, Bermuda, per crate, $1.40a1.50; Asparagus, Eastern Shore, per dozen, prime, $1.50a2.00. Cabbage, Charlestown and North Carolina, per crate, 60a75c; do, Norfolk, per bbl., 60a65c. Celery, Florida, per crate, $1.50a2.00. Apples, $2.00a4.00. Green peas, per bushel, 80a90c. Lettuce, native, per bushel box, 20a25c. String beans, Florida, per basket, green, $1.00a1.25; do do, Florida, per basket, wax, $1.00a1.25. Strawberries, per quart, 3a7c.

Potatoes.—White, Maryland and Virginia, prime, per bushel, 70a75c; do, New York, prime, per bushel, 80a85c; do, Michigan and Ohio, per bushel, 75a80c; do, new, Savannah, per bbl, No. 1, $3.50a4.25; do, do do, per bbl, No. 2, $2.00a3.00; do, do, Charleston, per bbl, No. 1, $3.50a4.25; do, do, do, per bbl, No. 2, $2.00a3.00. Sweets, North Carolina, per bbl, prime, $2.50a3.00; do, fancy bright Jerseys, per bbl, $2.75a3.00. Yams, choice, bright, North Carolina, per bbl, $1.25a1.50.

Beans and Peas.—New York marrow, choice hand picked, $2.30a2.35 Blackeye peas, per bushel, choice new, $1.75a1.80. Black peas, per bushel, choice new, $1.70. Green peas, per bushel, $1.25. Nearby white beans, hand picked, per bushel, $1.50a2.00.

Butter.—Creamery, 17a18c; factory, 12a13c; imitation creamery, 14a17c; State dairy, 15a18c.

Cheese.—Fancy, large, colored, 10½c; fancy, large, white, 10¼a10½c; fancy, small, colored, 11½c; fancy, small, white, 11¾c.

Eggs.—State and Pennsylvania, 12a13c; Southern, 11a12c; Western storage, 13c.

Provisions.—Bulk shoulders, 8a8¼c; do short ribs, 9½c; do clear sides 9½c; bacon rib sides, 10c; do clear sides, 10¼c; bacon shoulders, 9c. Fat backs, 8½c. Sugar cured breasts, 11½c. Hams.—Small, 11½c; large, 11c; smoked skinned hams, 12½c; picnic hams, 8¾c. Lard.—Best refined, pure, in tierces, 9¼c. Mess pork, per bbl, $16.00.

Hides.—Quote: Green, salted, 6½c; do do, damaged, 6c; green, 6c; do, damaged, 5½c. Bull hides, per lb, green, 5½a6c; do do, per lb, green salted, 6c. Goatskins, 15a25c. Calfskins, green salted, 60a80c. Sheepskins, 60a75c.

Live poultry.—Hens, 10c; old roosters, each, 25a30c; spring chickens, 20a27c; winter do, 2 to 2½ lbs, 16a18c. Ducks, 8a9c. Spring ducks, 15a16c. Geese, apiece, 30a45c.

Live Stock.

East Liberty.—Extra, $5.85a5.90; prime, $5.60a5.75; good, $5.30a5.50. Hogs active; prime heavy, $6.05a6.10; mediums, $6.00a6.02½; best heavy Yorkers, $5.95a6.00. Sheep steady; best wethers, $4.30a4.35; choice lambs, $5.25a5.40; common to good, $3.50a5.05; veal calves, $5.50a6.00.

Chicago.—Good to prime steers, $5.45a6.05; poor to medium, $4.40a5.40; cows, $2.85a4.80; heifers, $2.90a4.90; bulls, $3.00a4.40; calves, $4.00a6.15. Hogs.—mixed and butchers', $5.70a5.92½; good to choice heavy, $5.85a5.95. Sheep.—Good to choice wethers, $4.35a4.60. Western sheep, $4.40a4.60; native lambs, $4.00a5.65; Western lambs, $5.00a5.65.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

A cablegram received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Kempff announced his arrival at Amoy, China, aboard his flagship, the Kentucky.

The Navy Department received a cablegram from Admiral Remey announcing his departure from Auckland for Wellington, New Zealand, aboard his flagship, the Brooklyn.

Col. Henry Jackson, commanding the Third Cavalry, was placed on the retired list on account of age. He is a native of England, and was appointed to the army from Illinois.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.
June 6, 1901.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

NOTE.—Subscribers will please observe the date on the label of the Reporter after a remittance is made and report if it is not correct. Dates are only changed the first issue of each month. Jan01, means that your subscription is paid to last January. 01 means July, 1901.

Coburn.

J. W. Kooney, of Milton, visited friends at this place over Sunday.

On Memorial Day while the Coburn band was returning from Millheim on the Millheim band wagon, when near Emanuel Kerstetter's the driver accidentally drove into a rut with such force as to completely break off one of the heaving springs, throwing some of the occupants of the wagon to the ground; no one was hurt.

J. A. Guisewite's ice cream parlor is becoming very popular, judging from the constant stream of people going there for the cooling refreshments. Vanilla, please.

Frank Hackenberg returned from Linden Hall on Saturday; he had been employed by J. H. Fryer, to do the cooking in a lumber camp.

P. H. Stover had a severe attack of rheumatism and heart trouble one night last week; Dr. Frank with his usual skillful treatment, brought him out all right again.

A. B. Kern, of Patton, was in town Monday.

The school directors of Penn township met at this place with the auditors, and had their annual settlement of accounts. C. A. Weaver and A. P. Zerby were the new members added to the reorganized board.

W. L. Hosterman sold a valuable horse to Wm. Blauser last Saturday.

Jacob Witmeyer will offer for sale at public outcry, on June 15, a lot of household goods, some farming implements, one acre of improved land and fifty acres of timber land, situate northwest of Millheim.

Miss Mary A. Garthoff is housed up with grip.

The band festival will be held on the 15th instead of the 8th as reported in last week's communication.

Boalsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bradford, of Centre Hall, were the guests of J. A. Fortney.

Frank Ishler, of Hublersburg, and one of his friends, visited his mother and other relatives in Boalsburg over Sunday.

Miss May Rhone, of Centre Hall, was seen in town Monday in a new buggy. Charles Smith, of Pine Grove Mills, brought it to this place and took the old one home with him.

Memorial Day was a big day for Boalsburg; two festivals were held, one by the fire company and the other by the P. B. mite society. Both sold out and the proceeds are as follows: P. B. $29.00, fire company $130

Samuel Wagner, of Altoona, arrived in Boalsburg Thursday on his way to attend the funeral of his name sake, Samuel Wagner, at Tusseyville, Friday morning.

Miss Rine, of Coleville, was the guest of Mrs. Emma E. Fisher over Sunday.

The township auditors met on Monday to settle the school accounts, at which time the new directors were sworn in and a new board organized.

The stock holders of the Boalsburg water works began work on the reservoir Monday and will make it considerable larger.

Rev. A. A. Black left for Mercersburg Monday morning, to attend the College reunion.

Prof. J. C. Bryson will close his school Tuesday, June 11th; the primary school will close Friday.

Linden Hall.

Mrs. Daniel Hess and Miss Mamie Corl spent Saturday very pleasantly at Bellefonte.

Wm. Rockey and family spent Sunday with friends near Spring Mills.

Mr. Gates accompanied by his friend Miss Kate Bowersox, of Fairbrook, were in this community Monday.

Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Leopard, of Bellefonte, spent part of last and this week at this place visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. Cora Galer and family, of Weiker, were entertained as the guests of John McPherson and wife during the past week.

Ganson Burris and mother, of Centre Hall, visited friends in this town during last week.

Henry Zeigler spent Thursday last with friends at Penn Hall.

William Noll, of Pleasant Gap, formerly of this place, was in town last week shaking hands with his numerous friends, and also taking in the Memorial services.

Mrs. Cooney, of Coburn, visited with her granddaughter, Mrs. Kerstetter, of this place, during the week.

Bertha Goodlander, of Pardee, is keeping house for her father at the wharf near this place.

Mrs. Cunningham, of Bellefonte, and her daughter, Mrs. Lefert, are spending a few days with their many friends in and around Linden Hall.

John Long, of Centre Hall, called on old friends Tuesday.

Misses Ella Ross and Sadie Felding drove to Filmore on Saturday and spent several days in that section.

Woodward.

Miss Laura Hughison, of Lewisburg, arrived at this place Monday evening to visit her friends. "George" smiles all over his face.

"Yank" the hobo from Altoona, arrived in town last week and took up his sleeping quarters in N. W. Eby's barn.

Misses Gertie Yearick and Mabel Wolfe left Monday for Rebersburg, as delegates to the Evangelical Association's Ministerial and Sunday School Convention. Tuesday Messrs. C. W. Hosterman, Harry Yearick, Misses Lida Yearick, Maude Williams, and Verna Hosterman left for the same place. They report having had a pleasant time.

Last Sunday while E. J. Orndorf and family were away from their home some parties entered their house and stole pies, bread, meat, etc. There are some persons living in this town, no one knows how they live; they seldom work to earn anything and yet they live better than others who labor every day. No doubt if many of the chicken roosts, chicken nests, pantrys, cellars, etc., could talk they would make it very plain how they live.

On Memorial Day, just before sunset, the P. O. S. of A. and the Sunday schools decorated the graves of the departed members of the order, also members of the Sunday school. After the decoration the people all gathered in the old Evangelical church. where Rev. Dorstler and Rev. Buck delivered very appropriate addresses for the occasion.

Last Sunday evening Communion services were held in the Evangelical church. P. E., W. A. Leopold, of Philadelphia, Rev. A. Bierly, of Clinton county and Rev. A. Dorstler, minister in charge, being present. Elder Leopold delivered a very able sermon to a large and attentive audience and after the sermon communion services were held. Monday morning the ministers all left for the Ministerial and S. S. Convention at Rebersburg.

Mr. W. S. Whedon, cashier of the First National Bank of Winterset, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of being troubled with diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera ond Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the druggist here and informed me that one dose cured him. and he is again at his work." For sale by Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

SYBARITES IN THE COLD.

Luxury as It Is Indulged In by the Arctic Traders.

So much has been written of the Eskimo ("husky") dogs and dog sleds of the north that they may well be mentioned here if only to show the idea of luxury which many of the factors and traders of the Hudson Bay company entertain. Seated or rather reclining in his cariole, swathed in furs, he is driven by an engage on foot who dashes along at a great pace. The cariole is painted gaudily. There are Russian bells on the collars of each of the long span of dogs, while the harness is a mass of beadwork and tassels.

No longer when he lodges at night at a post does he partake solely of the simpler fare it can furnish, nor even when he camps out in the wilderness must he be content with what his gun can bring down in addition to the pemmican he carries. For now, either under the cariole seat or in an additional sled behind, there is found a good supply of canned meats and vegetables, products of Chicago and Ontario, and, moreover, his driver is his cook. In the open a fire will be deftly kindled, tea will be made, bacon and even eggs will be fried, and hot "flapjacks," that delectable fritter of the bush, half an inch thick and swimming in grease and molasses will tickle the factor's palate.

At night, enveloped in his furs and maybe reposing on a hastily constructed bed of balsam boughs, the last vision before his eyes close upon the scenes of dreamland will be the scintillating splendors of the aurora borealis, whose purpling waves alternate with bars of vivid light so rapidly and in such volume as to make the beholder almost believe that nature speaks, mauger the silence, all penetrating, all pervading—Cornhill Magazine.

A Good Cough Medicine.

It speaks well for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy when druggists use it in their own families in preference to any other. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past five years with complete satisfaction to myself and customers," says druggist J. Goldsmith, Van Etten, N. Y. "I have always used it in my own family both for ordinary coughs and colds, and for the cough following la grip, and find it very efficacious." For sale by Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Subscribe for the Reporter.

Swartz's Weekly Reminder.

We are only a country store, but we always try to, and think we succeed, in being up to date and offer you many of the new and latest style goods.

Some one has said "Swartz's don't make any money; they carry too large a stock for a country store." That may be true and it may not. We are trying hard to run our store so that when you come and ask for this and that we can accommodate you and perhaps show you something new that you hadn't thought of or known anything about, and the prices—well, you know they are always right.

In our summer dress goods we have to offer a large assortment of India Linens, Lawns, plain white, colors and figures, Nainsooks, plain white and fancy Satin Stripes and Organdies, Mulls in plain white and colors, white and figured Pique, pineapple stripes, white and fancy Dimities, Percales, fine Ginghams, Chambrays, Seersuckers, etc. No store in our valley will show you a larger line of Laces, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, etc.

All over Lace in cream, white and black. All over Embroideries, Tuckings, Insertions and Beadings in lace and embroidery. A large line of Embroideries in Swiss and Hamburg's. Laces in Torchon, Valenciennes, Thread Chantilly, Oriental, Applique, Honiton, &c. A nice line of the new and latest Galloon Insertion Trimmings in black and white. Many of the best things in Trimming Braids, such as Gold, Soutache, "Hercules," Gimps, Featherstitch, Velvet, &c.

The popular gold covered and several styles of Pearl Trimming Buttons. The very latest in Belt Buckles, nice Brooches cheap, latest things in ladies' Neckties and Collars, Kid and Lisle Gloves in slates, modes, white and black.

All the staple colors in Satin, China and Taffeta Silks, Fancy Silks, etc.

We have so many new and staple things that we havn't space to mention them all at this time. If you are looking for any particular thing you had better come to us first, because we are more apt to have it.

S. M. Swartz,

TUSSEYVILLE.

W. A. HENNEY,
BLACKSMITH.
Come around to see me.

ROOFING SLATE.

ED. F FOREMAN, Centre Hall, Penn'a.

HANDLES all grades of roofing slates. Estimates made per square. Work done by experienced mechanics. Slate is as cheap as shingles and far superior. 13decly.

1901

started in with the largest and grandest display of

FURNITURE

that was ever brought to town.
Also a large stock of

Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Curtain Poles,
Rollers, &c., &c.,

and it is going out by wagon and by railroad. It is impossible to enumerate what we have in stock. It will show for itself. This is why it goes so fast. The price is down at the foot of it all. Before buying elsewhere give me a call.

J. S. DAUBERMAN,
CENTRE HALL.

A WORTHY SUCCESSOR.

"Something New Under the Sun."

All doctors have tried to cure Catarrh by the use of powders, acid gases, inhalers and drugs in paste form. Their powders dry up the mucous membranes causing them to crack open and bleed. The powerful acids used in the inhalers have entirely eaten away the same membranes that their makers have aimed to cure, while pastes and ointments cannot reach the disease. An old and experienced practitioner who has for many years made a close study and specialty of the treatment of Catarrh, has at last perfected a treatment which when faithfully used, not only relieves at once, but permanently cures catarrh, by removing the cause, stopping the discharges, and curing all inflammation. It is the only remedy known to science that actually reaches the afflicted parts. This wonderful remedy is known as "Snuffles the Guaranteed Catarrh Cure," and is sold at the extremely low price of one dollar, each package containing internal and external medicine sufficient for a full month's treatment and everything necessary to its perfect use.

"Snuffles" is the only perfect catarrh cure ever made, and is now recognized as the only safe and positive cure for that annoying and disgusting disease. It cures all inflammation quickly and permanently and is also wonderfully quick to relieve hay fever or cold in the head.

Catarrh when neglected often leads to consumption—"Snuffles" will save you if you use it at once. It is no ordinary remedy, but a complete treatment which is positively guaranteed to cure catarrh in any form or stage if used according to the directions which accompany each package. Don't delay but send for it at once, and write full particulars as to your condition, and you will receive special advice from the discoverer of this wonderful remedy regarding your case without cost to you beyond the regular price of "Snuffles" the "Guaranteed Catarrh Cure."

Sent prepaid to any address in the United States or Canada on receipt of one dollar. Address, Dept. B734, Edwin B. Giles & Company, 2330 and 2332 Market Street, Philadelphia.

J. S. MEYER, Penn Hall, Pa.,
breeder and shipper of
Barred and Buff Plymouth Rock, S. S. Hamburgs and S. C. and W. B. Leghorns.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Orders for eggs will be filled with fresh, fertile eggs, and from the same yards that I breed from for my own use. All eggs will be packed for shipping in light baskets, to carry any distance in safety.

PRICE OF EGGS.—$1 for 15; $1.75 for 30; $2.50 for 45.

PRICE OF STOCK.—Single stock birds from $1 to $2; Pairs, $2 to $3.75; Trios, $2.75 to $4.

☞ Send all money for stock and eggs with your order, either by Post Office or Express Money Order. Be sure to write both your name and address plainly on all orders.

R. D. FOREMAN. WM. F. FLORAY.

FOREMAN & FLORAY

(Successors to Geo. W. Ocker.)

—DEALERS IN—

Grain, Coal, Flour, Mill Feed, Salt, Fertilizers, Farming Implements, &c.

We pay the highest cash prices the market will afford for all kinds of grain, and at the same time will offer you goods as mentioned above at the lowest possible prices consistent with the quality of goods.

We make a specialty of

FLOUR

and carry in stock the best brands to be obtained anywhere, including both winter and spring wheat varieties.

In the line of farm implements we offer only the best, including Champion Binders and Mowers, Superior Grain Drills and Bucher & Gibbs

Imperial Plows - - -

Spring Tooth Harrows and One-horse Cultivators. The Champion Binders and Mowers, as well as the Superior Drills, have an established reputation for durability, lightness of draft, ease of operation, and perfection of work. Bucher & Gibbs' Plows have been popular since 1830, as the best general purpose plow made. Shares for these plows always on hand. These shares come direct from the factory and are far superior to the home-made ones, both in fit and quality of material.

We most respectfully solicit at least a share of your patronage.

Many times after purchasing goods for a dress or shirt waist you are not pleased with the selection.

We are here to show you a pretty line of Lawns, Dimities, Percales, Seersuckers, Shambrias and Ginghams, which cannot fail to please you. Also any and everything in Notions.

Ready-made Wrappers & Corset Covers—just the fit.

☞ In connection with the mercantile business we have opened an Ice Cream Parlor—open Wednesday and Saturday evenings of each week during the season.

The Long Store Company,
Spring Mills, Pa.
Opposite Spring Mills Hotel.

CENTRE HALL

CARRIAGE WORKS.

We manufacture all grades of Buggy Tops, Cushions and Fullbacks, with or without springs.

Old Tops and Cushions repaired at very reasonable prices.

Woodwork and Repainting

is given prompt and special attention. Our prices are as low as the lowest and the work is done with first-class stock and by good mechanics. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a chance to estimate on your job before placing your order elsewhere.

J. T. LEE,
Centre Hall, - Penn'a.

Spring Mills, Pa.

P. V. S. STORE.

It is with a feeling of satisfaction and confidence that we approach you on the Footwear question this season because after months of labor in buying, we have secured the choicest stock of . . . . .

Men's and Ladies', Boys' and Misses' and Children's Shoes

we have ever been able to show our patrons. The styles were never more attractive and the workmanship was never better. Our new spring Footwear is arranged for your inspection. We will be pleased to receive a call from you.

C. A. KRAPE.

BANKS.

Penn's Valley Banking Company,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Receives Deposits,
Discounts Notes.
W. B. MINGLE, Cashier. auly

RULE ON HEIRS.—

Pennsylvania, Centre County, SS.

(SEAL) I, A. G. Archey, Clerk of the Orphans' Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphans' Court held at Bellefonte, the 29th day of April, A. D., 1901, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of David D. Shope, deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of August at 2 o'clock p. m., next, to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte, the 6th day of May, A. D., 1901.

A. G. ARCHEY,
Clerk Orphans Court

CYRUS BRUNGART,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, May 20, 1901.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County, SS:

(SEAL) I, A. G. Archey, Clerk of the Orphans Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphans Court held at Bellefonte, the 22nd day of April, A. D., 1901, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Andrew Harter, deceased, to come into Court the fourth Monday of August at 2 o'clock p. m., next to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte, the 6th day of May, A. D., 1901.

A. G. ARCHEY,
Clerk Orphans Court,

CYRUS BRUNGART,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, May 20, 1901.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County, SS:

(SEAL) I, A. G. Archey, Clerk of the Orphans Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphans Court held at Bellefonte, the 22nd day of April, A. D., 1901, before the Honorable Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Joseph Beezer, Sr., deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of August at 2 o'clock p. m., next, to accept at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte, the 6th day of May, A. D., 1901.

A. G. ARCHEY,
Clerk Orphans Court.

CYRUS BRUNGART.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, May 20, 1901.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his house and lot on Main Street, Centre Hall, for sale. The property is very desirably located and will make a pleasant home. For further particulars address, J. H. KRUMBINE,
may16-2m Centre Hall, Pa.

H. E. SHRECKENGOST,
Farmers Mill's, Pa.
AUCTIONEER AND CARPENTER,

I am open for engagements in either of these occupations. My experience in both should be a sufficient guarantee for satisfaction and good work. Terms are moderate. Give me a trial.
mar 21-1 yr

Letter and note heads, bill heads, statements, with all lines of office stationery, neatly and cheaply done at the Reporter printing house.

HOTELS.

CENTRE HALL, HOTEL,
J. W. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Centre for fishing and hunting. may697

HOTEL HAAG,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Fine Stabling. Heated Throughout.
Rates $1.00 per day.
East Bishop Street.
F. A. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
Edwin Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
First-class accommodations at all times for man or beast.
Free bus to and from all trains.
Excellent livery attached.

OLD FORT HOTEL,
S. B. SHAFFER, Proprietor.
Rates $1.00 per Day. Newly Furnished
Best Liquors. Fine Stabling.

G. L. OWENS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TYRONE, PA.
Our Specialty: Collections and Reports. References on request. Nearby towns represented:—Bellwood, Altoona, Hollidaysburg and Huntingdon. 27sep 00

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 26, 1901.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.38 a. m.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Strasburg, Philadelphia, 12.10 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 12.10 p. m., Washington 1.15 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Eaton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York 9.20 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.28 a. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia 7.22 a. m., New York 9.33 a. m., (10.38 a. m. Sundays,) Baltimore 7.15 a. m., Washington 8.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

6.05 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.00 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 50	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 58	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 25
2 05	6 50	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 02	Millmont	8 35	4 16
2 23	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.25 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.30 a. m, 10.08 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 20 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.54 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. K. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p.m.	Lv. At.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 10	†2 40	†6 30	BELLEFONTE	9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 52	6 42	Nigh	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48	Zion	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53	Hecla Park	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 35	3 05	6 55	Dunkles	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 09	6 59	HUBLERSBG	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 43	3 13	7 03	Snydertown	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06	Nittany	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	Huston	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	LAMAR	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15	Clintondale	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	Krider's Sn'g	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	Mackeyville	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30	Cedar Springs	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	Salona	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37	MILL HALL	†7 52	†4 00	†8 30
11 45	8 15		Jersey Shore	8 25	7 55	
12 20	8 45		Arr. Wm'PO'T Lve	†2 50	†7 21	
†12 34	*11 30		Lve Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 30	*6 55	
8 29	7 09		PHILA	†8 36	*11 36	
			Atlantic City			
			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)			
*10 40	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)	†4 30	†9 00	
p. m	a. m.		Arr. Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.35 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12‡	8‡	2‡	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 12‡	7‡	11‡
P M	P M	A M	Ar, Lv.	A M	A M	P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Grials	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 00
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

GREAT FARMING TRUST.

While organizations of the agricultural population of the United States for business advantages or in industrial co-operation, or to secure political power, have not been on the whole marked successess, it is different in France. Under a law of the Third Republic, passed in 1884, the French farmer, including landlords, tenants and agriculturists of every degree, was empowered to organize societies for the betterment of his condition. Under this law farmers and those interested in the growing or disposition of crops have combined to the number of 8.500,000. It is the greatest trust or combination in the world, numerically considered. The societies are combined into a union of which there are ten in France, located in different departments with a central union in Paris to which all the other unions report. The departmental societies are divided into groups and into communal and neighborhood syndicates. From the highest to the lowest they are all interlinked, harmonious and interdependent. The French farmers are generally conservatives in politics andreligion, and through their organizations, when a crisis comes, decide it in favor of moderate policies. Industrially some of these unions control the butter market of Paris, the supply as well as the price. Others direct the fruit markets, others the wine product, and so on. As to the advantages of this vast organization, they are summed up: The buying by wholesale of fertilizers and farm implements, doing away with all middlemen: the securing of cheap transportation by providing for the transportation of all products at one time, thus reaching the most desirable markets in the best time. As to his profit, it is obvious. With the competition destroyed, the poorest farmer is on the same footing as the richest. The prices are never cut. The society always sees to that. In every department of agriculture the result is the same. The farmer is rapidly taking charge of the market and making terms which prove profitable. No one outside a syndicate can compete because the society has all the advantage. He purchases his supplies cheaper, and in every way outdistances his rivals. This is, of course, known to the farming class as a whole. Six hundred and fifty-six more syndicates were organized in 1900 than in 1889. The number of new ones last year approximated 1,000. It will be a question of only a few years when every farmer and farm employe of the republic will be a member of the agricultural trust. There will be none to compete with him. He will have a monopoly more complete than any other in the world.

The success of a farmers' organization of this kind in France, when it becomes generally understood, must have its effect in this country. American farmers complain of the difficulties of organization, and co-operation. Many attempts have been made in this direction, but have generally failed. Distance and isolation are one cause. French farmers generally live in villages and hamlets, and are in close touch with each other. What they have done in the way of organization to better their condition American farmers are certainly capable of.

THE STATE OF KANSAS has sent out another call for help in harvesting the wheat crop. After the labor commissioner of the State had gathered information from every county relative to the number of laborers that could be furnished for the harvest, he made the announcement that at least 20,000 additional men from outside the State would be needed. It is estimated that this year's crop will be about 100,000,000 bushels. At the least estimate that means $50,000,000 added to the wealth of the State. Last year's wheat yield was over 70,000,000 bushels. The crop of the year before did not fall much below that of 1900. During the past three years wheat alone has added in clear profits to Kansas over $100,000,000—nearly $125,000,000.

LEADING BRITISH JOURNALS accept the Porto Rican decision of the supreme court as a landmark of American progress toward imperialism. The "Westminster Gazette" says "the relation of America to Europe and the world is profoundly modified by the new departure of the decision." It adds:

Colonies mean a navy, a navy means naval bases and coaling stations, and naval bases are insecure unless they are backed up by the possession of a hinterland. This is the logic of imperialism and may lead the Americans as far as it has led us.

Moreover, by stepping outside their continent the Americans undoubtedly weaken the force of the Monroe doctrine. There is a certain reciprocity in the present arrangement that helps to reconcile Europeans to their exclusion from South America; but, if the United States plunges into wide-world politics equipped with a strong navy and an American canal, enabling it to concentrate on either ocean, she can hardly claim to compete on the principle which limits liability while putting no limit on her expansion.

THE CHILDREN'S COURT will hereafter form part of the judicial system of Pennsylvania under a law just approved by the governor of the State. It makes a broad and far-reaching reform in the law of this State in dealing with juvenile delinquents. For the first time the principle of separating at all points children under 12 when arrested for offenses from older criminals is fully recognized, and the superior value of the family over the institution fully accepted. The act provides a separate court for the trial of children, and it gives the judges the legal authority and direction to commit children to the probationary care of societies seeking their reformation, who are empowered to put them in families or to keep them in their own families under visitation. This is a happy combination of the authority of public charity and justice with private charity and sympathy. By creating probation officers — nominally appointed by the courts, practically proffered by charitable societies — the children's court act provides a legal path by which the authority of the court can be exerted for juvenile reformation through the sympathetic care and watchfulness of charitable child-saving agencies. This policy presupposes a readiness on the part of the charitable public to provide the means for paying these probation officers. The law provides no appropriation for them. Their cost will be an additional charge on the treasury of child-saving societies.

THE CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR has increased tremendously and has doubled for the world in fifteen years. Great Britain consumes eighty-six pounds of sugar per head of population a year, and the United States sixty-five pounds; the two countries easily lead all others in sugar eating. An English medical writer discourses on the health-giving qualities of sugar. It creates energy and maintains strength. The authority referred to in the "British Medical Journal" concludes that the increased height and weight and the improved health of the English people in the last half century are due largely to the increased consumption of sugar. The inference is plain that an important factor in Anglo-Saxon superiority, in the greater energy and push of the race, is the habit of eating more sugar than other nations do.

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I have had a practical experience for a period of eighteen years with farm and other machinery and I feel that money can be saved to many farmers by having their old machines looked over and repaired by a practical man.

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No Noxious Doses. No weakening of the nerves; a pleasant and positive cure for the liquor habit.—It is now generally known and understood that Drunkenness is a disease and not a weakness. A body filled with poison, and nerves completely shattered by periodical or constant use of intoxicating liquors, requires an antidote capable of neutralizing and eradicating this poison, and destroying the craving for intoxicants. Sufferers may now cure themselves at home without publicity or loss of time from business by this wonderful "Home Gold Cure" which has been perfected after many years of close study and treatment of inebriates. The faithful use according to directions of this wonderful discovery is positively guaranteed to cure the most obstinate case, no matter how hard a drinker. Our records show the marvelous transformation of thousands of drunkards into sober, industrious and upright men.

Wives cure your husbands!! Children cure your fathers!! This remedy is in no sense a nostrum but is a specific for this disease only, and is so skillfully devised and prepared that it is thoroughly soluble and pleasant to the taste, so that it can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it. Thousands of drunkards have cured themselves with this priceless remedy, and as many more have been cured and made temperate men by having the "cure" administered by loving friends and relatives without their knowledge in coffee or tea, and believe today that they discontinued drinking of their own free will. Do not wait. Do not be deluded by apparent and misleading "improvement." Drive out the disease at once and for all time. The "Home Gold Cure" is sold at the extremely low price of one dollar, thus placing within reach of everybody a treatment more effectual than others costing $25 to $50. Full directions accompany each package. Special advice by skilled physicians when requested without extra charge. Sent prepaid to any part of the world on receipt of one dollar. Address Dept. B734 Edwin B. Giles &Company, 2330 and 2332 Market Street, Philadelphia. All correspondence strictly confidential.

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SHORTS,
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I also keep Salt on hand at all times in grain bags or in burlap sacks. Also Baum's Poultry, Horse & Stock Food. A new flour of entire wheat and superior to Graham flour now in stock.
Highest prices paid for all kinds of grain.

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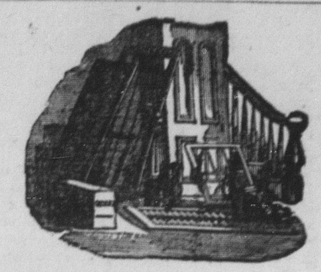
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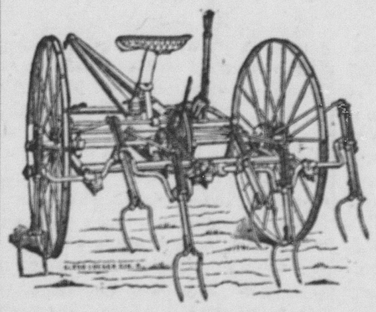
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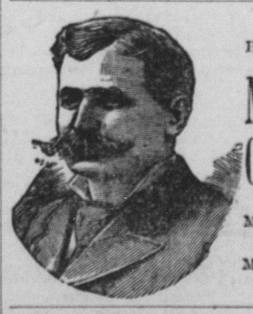
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Duplicate for one-third less money any clothing shown in any store in Bellefonte.
We will
show you three times the assortment that others show. You will be sure to find just what you want in our big stock.
We will
Sell nothing but good, honest clothing. They fit as you would have them fit. They keep their shape as good clothing should. They have the style and character of high class merchant tailor work.
We will do just what we say--
Duplicate for one-third less money, any suit or suits shown you in any store in Bellefonte. Try us, see if we don't. This saving ought to interest you enough to prompt an investigation.
SHOES. . . . . SHOES.
We are doing a big shoe business. Customers seem to be more than pleased with our shoe store. One told us this week that the saving was greater than we claimed—a great deal more than he expected. We guess it must be true. We want ours to be the best Men's and Boys' Shoe store in Bellefonte. We think it is. We believe you will agree with us.
Come, see.
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New Spring Stock
A fine line of Men's Shoes; price, $3.50.
A nice line of Ladies' Shoes from $1.25 to $3.00.
Come and examine our line of Trunks & Men's Dress Suit Cases.
An elegant stock of Men's Shirts for summer from 50 to 75 cts.
A good line of Fancy Silks for Ladies' Shirt Waists.
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GARDEN AND FARM

DON'T DEPEND UPON ONE CROP

No farmer should depend upon one crop only. A single crop may be overtaken by wet weather or drought, leaving the farmer with no resources, but with several crops some may be better able to endure wet or dry seasons, as they may be planted earlier or later than the others.

SOME CROPS FOR THE GARDEN.

There are some crops seldom grown in gardens, but which would be appreciated if given a trial. Okra, one of the essentials for certain soups, is grown very easily and with little or no labor. Salsify, or vegetable oyster, which is seeded in the fall, and the various peppers and garnishing plants, will occupy but little space. Even the peanut will prove ornamental and worthy of a place. It should have a little lime scattered over the rows, which will assist it to fill out. Even the egg-plant is absent in some gardens.

DISPOSING OF THE DRY COW.

As soon as a cow becomes dry the dairyman usually sells her. He is not willing to keep her if he can procure one that is fresh. When buying the fresh cow he incurs the risk of bringing disease in his herd, and also of procuring a vicious animal. It is better to hold on to a cow that has been tried and found profitable than to replace her with one that is unknown, as the brief space of time saved by the change is but little compared with the difficulties that may be encountered by introducing a new member in the herd.

GROWING FRUIT IN GARDENS.

Every garden should have patches of small fruit. A new strawberry bed should be set out every year, but each bed should be used two years, which gives two beds. The old bed may not be as productive as the new, but the berries will perhaps come a little earlier. Blackberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries should be in every garden, for once obtained they will remain for several years and give good crops. Small fruits in the garden usually yield larger crops in proportion to area than those grown on a large scale, as the garden is usually rich and receives careful cultivation. If fruit trees are grown the dwarf varieties of pears and the Duke cherries will take but little space. A large amount of fruit can be produced on a rich garden plot.

MARKETING THE BROILERS.

The market for broilers and capons exists during the entire year, but the best prices are obtained in April and May. The old maxim is that young chickens sell best when asparagus is in season. From this time on there will be a greater demand for ducklings. They are usually sold in pairs—about seven pounds per pair. When the early supply comes in prices range from twenty to thirty cents per pound, according to quality, gradually falling after July 1. The majority of the ducklings sent to market are hatched in incubators, large numbers being marketed by some poultry men. A duckling of the Perkin variety should reach the market when eight weeks old. Ducklings consume more food than chicks, but as they grow so much faster the cost of food per pound of meat produced is about the same. Ducklings are hardy, and if well cared for the precentage of loss is small.

STONE BETTER THAN SOD HOUSES.

Much is said pro and con concerning sod houses for hens. I have seen hundreds of them on Long Island forty odd years ago, in fact built one myself and used it while I lived there. They cannot be safely used if built on level ground unless it is sand or porous. If a side hill situation can be obtained so that the pit can be thoroughly drained any kind of soil will do. There are a few things about them which should be known and understood by those intending to use them. First, there must be thorough drainage, as they are always damp. Second, there must be thorough ventilation. Third, the same care must be given as to maintaining cleanliness as is given to other houses.

If large quantities of droppings are allowed to accumulate on the floor and the drainage and ventilation are neglected, one may expect sickness among the fowls and will not often be disappointed. I believe it to be a mistake to obtain heat at the expense of ventilation, and if the three things spoken of are intelligently attended to the sod houses will answer a good purpose in any country where the mercury is habitually much below freezing in the winter. Sod houses are but temporary affairs and have to be renewed every few years, so that if stone is handy and cheap I would prefer a building of stone if extra precaution against cold has to be taken.—F. H. Hartwell in *American Agriculturist*.

THE FARMER WHO WILL SUCCEED.

There is a saying that may be set down as a truism "that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Try it in any undertaking you please and you will find that success is much more certain to be attained by so doing. The man who does all his work thoroughly can always get employment at a good price. He is sought for when those who half do their work can scarcely get work at all. The farmer who keeps his fences in good repair will succeed far better in keeping his neighbors' stock out of his field than he who is careless along this line. As to his own stock, they seldom break over fences for they have never learned how by having bad places in fences to give them a start.

The man who prepares his lands well before planting his crops will have very little trouble in cultivating those crops. I have heard the best of farmers say that the grounds thoroughly prepared means that the crops are half made. Besides, what is of still greater importance, the yield will be larger and the quality better. The shrewd farmer—the farmer who will succeed—will take advantage of his opportunities and profit by them. During all the suitable weather in the winter he will be looking after his fences and grounds and getting them in good condition, the fences in good repair and the grounds [illegible] up and ready for early ploughing. Then in early spring he will prepare well for the crops. This being done and the seeds properly planted only a very limited amount of work in the way of cultivating the crops will be necessary to gladden his heart at gathering time. It always pays to do everything well. The principle holds good with crops of every kind, and with every kind of work whatever it may be. Try it and see.—T. E. Richey, in *The Epitomist*.

MOISTURE AND SOILS.

The selection of a crop should not depend entirely upon the price of a commodity in market or the distances of transportation, but consideration should be given the character of the soil and the best crops that should be grown thereon for profit. The amount of moisture which a soil may retain after a rain largely influences the crop, and, as some crops are planted early and others late, and, as certain plants also escape the dry period of summer by being planted on the approach of fall, such as turnips, due consideration must be given these matters. An English scientist gave years of study to the absorption and retention of moisture by plants, and found that more depended upon the knowledge of the soil on the part of the farmer, and of the conditions affecting crops, so far as each particular plot was concerned, than upon anything else, as no two fields are exactly alike. When the land is well drained it then differs from its previous condition. When rain reaches the ground it makes its way into the spaces between the particles of soil and expels the air as it fills the spaces. As the water goes down and is carried off by the drains the air follows and takes the place of the water. The rain is warmed in its passage through the air and thus brings warmth to the soil, while more warmth is brought by the air. The rain also dissolves the soluble substances of the soil, carries the plant foods down to the roots and regulates the mineral matters that may have a tendency to rise to the surface.

When the land becomes very dry the plant foods are concentrated. There are some substances in the soil that are, to a certain extent, injurious to plants and when there is a copious rain these substances are diluted and rendered less harmful, or the rain carries them off altogether beyond the influence of the plants. The rain also brings down the nitrates, ammonia and other substances existing in the soil. The farmer who knows something of the amount of moisture which falls upon his land during every month of the year, and who can also form some idea of the retentive capacity of his soil, better understands how to drain his land and which crops will thrive thereon to advantage. The amount of rain which passes through a soil depends upon the amount of rainfall, the physical condition of the soil and the amount of evaporation which occurs. The evaporation will depend greatly upon the temperature of the soil, the temperature of the air, and whether the land is bare or occupied by a crop. The requirements of a crop depend also upon its various stages of growth. When the production of vegetable tissue is proceeding with the greatest vigor the demand for water is greatest. This period of luxuriant leafy growth is more or less determined by the quantity of water supplied and the moisture or dryness of the season.

There are times when too much or too little water falls, but the farmer cannot control such conditions. Professor Kinch, of England, in a paper before the Chemical Society of London, who made fourteen years' experiments in this direction, finds that when plants arrive at the stage of seed production the presence of much water in the soil is injurious and may influence the quantity and quality of the seed produced. At this stage, when the plant tissues are undergoing a period of transformation, a dry season is desirable in order to insure the best results in plant development. It is not to be supposed that long and continued periods of drought will accomplish the purpose, however, for that would be an extreme in the other direction. On all farms there are wet and dry fields, although both may receive the same amount of rain. Where the farmer can partly control the situation is by tile drainage, for then any excess of moisture is sure to be carried off, while in dry periods the land will gain moisture from below by capillary attraction, the air and warmth freely entering and less evaporation occuring to chill the surface. Deep plowing and sub-soiling may be safely practiced where tile drainage is the rule, and there will be sudden freezing and thawing of the plants in early spring. Deep plowing permits of greater retention of moisture by the soil, and the use of the cultivator during the growing seasons, so as to keep the soil covered with an earth mulch, will greatly conduce to regulating the supply of moisture.—*Philadelphia Record*.

SHORT AND USEFUL POINTERS.

It's a wise farmer who knows when he has sufficient land.

It is poor policy to have unnecessary noise around the cow stable.

Fattening poultry is an easy matter when tempting foods are used.

Making the animals comfortable should be the first rule of the stockman.

Cleanliness and a properly balanced ration are the best preventatives of hog cholera.

The cows that pay the best are the ones that receive all they can eat of the proper kind of food.

The sow and her pigs will relish a little shelled corn that has been soaked until it is soft and swollen.

Every neighborhood has a farmer that is a little more progressive than the average. Make an extra effort to be that shining light.

There is generally a larger profit per pound from the small hog and from the large one, provided they are marketed at the proper time.

If you keep hogs and labor under the impression that they prefer sour or decayed food, get rid of the idea as soon as possible. It will be money in your pockets.

It's an unfortunate animal that hasn't room enough in the stable in which to stretch itself. You all know how refreshing it is to have a good gap and a stretch when you are tired.

Farming is fast becoming a profession. Eighty-five per cent. of the students in agricultural colleges return to the farm. You will hear big things of the coming generations of farmers.

FASHION AND FANCY

TROUSSEAUX.

Tea gowns, tea jackets and peignors galore play an important part in the fashionable trousseaux of the moment. It is an unwise thing for people with very limited allowances when on matrimony bent to invest in many frocks which carry date. It is so much better to put a large outlay into really good undergarments adorned with lace and delicate handiwork, peignors, petticoats, etc.

DANCING AS EXERCISE.

Dancing has lost some of its vogue, but the medical doctors have come to its rescue and are prescribing it as a useful exercise. It is said that dyspeptic and anæmic patients, both men and women, have been advised to waltz at a moderate tempo at least thirty minutes a day.

AN EXTRAVAGANT DRESSER.

The most elaborately and expensively dressed woman in New York society has the bluest blood of the land in her veins, for Mrs. Clarence Mackay is a descendant of Lord Stirling, and Lady Katherine Duer was her great-great-grandmother. Mrs. Mackay is an acknowledged leader of the most exclusive set in Gotham, and yet her dressing is something to make one gasp, so elaborate and ornate is it, and her wardrobe for the last year cost the pretty sum of $30,000, aside from jewels. At all times she is dressed like a French fashion figure, and her gowns and hats are creations of the highest millinery art. There is no question about it, Mrs. Mackay is frankly over-dressed, and she knows it, but she has a perfectly barbaric love of display and enjoys parading in her costly clothes.

VALUE OF A FOOT BATH.

To break up a cold, which certainly disfigures the face of beauty, as well as a valuable adjunct in the removal of facial eruptions, the nightly foot bath is invaluable. The largest sweat glands of the body are located in the palms, armpits and soles of the feet. It is of primary importance that the multitudinous outlets should be unclogged. Where facial eruption exists and the whole attention is devoted toward the care of the face, every pore is active and open to afford the escape of clogging impurities. This is all wrong. The feet should be made the gateway for the escape of effete deposits. The temperature of the foot bath should range from 105 to 110 degrees, or as hot as can be endured with comfort. Should there exist chronic, profuse and offensive perspiration, add a lump of washing soda to neutralize the acid exudation. The feet should be rubbed briskly to draw the blood down to the extremities. Cool the water before withdrawing the feet, so that they may not become unduly tender. Rub long and thoroughly with a soft towel. Good pedal circulation is a foe to corns and chilblains. Frequent warm foot baths prevent callouses and make walking a pleasure. For beauty and complexion take extraordinary care of the feet.—*Ledger Monthly*.

WRITING IN JEWELS.

According to a girl just returned from Paris, the newest freak is to ornament pocket handkerchiefs with blazing monograms, where irridescent paillettes and imitations of precious stones and beads replace the quiet embroidery of cotton or silk. These sparkling gems either harmonize with the shimmer inherent to fashionable gowns, or with the color of the stone which name begins with the initial required. In this wise the name of Rose is fashioned with rubies, Sophia with sapphires, Pauline with pearls, Mabel with mother of pearls or moonstones; Theresa, turquoise; Thomas, topaz; George with garnets. Words of endearment and short mottoes can also be spelt by means of stones as conspicuously on fancy bracelets and pendants. For instance, the sweet familiar word "dear" calls for four stones, diamond, emerald, amethyst, ruby. A great choice of colors will be offered for some of the monograms, and very few or none at all for others, until the research and ingenuity of the workers have concocted a suitable emblematic alphabet. The jeweler's fancy of the month stone could likewise be carried out for birthday handkerchiefs, and suggest an idea for cotillon in fancy costumes, where all the brilliancy of a firework display would intermingle with great effect. Here is a very incomplete list of the best known gems, to be improved upon by students: Agate, amber, amethyst, aquamarine, aventurine, baryl and brilliants; coral (pink, red and white), cat's-eye, crystal, cornidon, carnelian, carbuncle, chrysoprase, chrysolite, diamonds, emeralds, geodes, garnets, ivory, jet, jasper, jacinth, lapis-lazuli, loadstone, moonstone, mother o' pearl, opal, onyx, pearls, rubies, strass, sardonyx, sapphires (blue or white), known as baby diamonds; topaz, turquoise and tourmaline.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

ADVICE TO SUMMER BATHERS.

"This is the time that women ought to utilize in taking swimming lessons," said the instructor in a swimming school a few days ago.

"By beginning now any woman in fair health can become a good swimmer before starting on her summer vacation.

"Women learn to swim more quickly than men, and if they would realize how well they are adapted to float we should have fewer drowning accidents at the summer resorts. We regard the bones in the human body as sinkers, and as women as a rule have smaller and lighter bones than men, they float more easily. My advice in case of falling into the water is to keep every part of the body under water except the head, and the water itself will hold one on the surface. The body is light while it is in the water, as any one knows who has watched the bathers at the seashore gently lifted up and down when they stand beyond the breakers, but as soon as any part of the body is lifted out of the water it is heavy and acts as a sinker to push down the submerged parts.

"When a woman falls overboard, the first thing she does is to empty her lungs by shouting 'Help!' then she throws up her hands frantically, and by their weight above the head succeeds in keeping it under water, and thus is drowned. If a woman will retain enough presence of mind to keep down her hands and move herself around gently on her back, she can breathe and float for hours, whether she knows how to swim or not, for women do not need to learn to float; they can do it naturally if they try. Especially is this the case in salt water, which is heavier than the fresh, and so holds up the weight more readily."—*New York Tribune*.

FASHIONS FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

Styles this season in summer frocks for girls from fourteen to eighteen are, if possible, more attractive than ever. They are so dainty, so light in coloring, so girlish, so individual, that the woman who has been brave enough to deny herself an expensive summer wardrobe, will find it requires still more courage than usual to deny a thorough outfit for her young daughter. The shops are full of the most bewitching fabrics, not by any means cheap, many of them, but in coloring and texture far beyond anything that has been seen for a long time. They comprise the figured muslins, the dotted muslins, the plain muslins, and the muslins with lace and tucks woven altogether. The inexpensive laces and ribbons all seem as though they were quite possible even to people of small means, but at once the temptation arises to buy so many that the cost of making up a smart summer gown is equal to that of a winter one. The amount of work is incredible on many of the so-called simple little frocks for young girls. All show a great deal of trimming. Pleatings—accordion, side, and box—are all being used. Ruchings are used as a finish on pleatings, fine lace insertion trims the flounces and also the upper part of the skirt, and is used on the waist, and while there are many machine laces that are wonderfully like the real hand-work, these are seldom cheap, as many, many yards are required, and the cost of such lace trimming is soon seen to be quite depressing.

The all-over muslins, as they are called, the figured and the flowered designs in muslin, gauzes, and wool, do not require anything like the same amount of trimming, and this is a point to be well kept in mind. The buying of a silk frock for a girl is not an extravagance; indeed, it is often an economy. A silk that is not the very latest fashion, but of some bright, becoming color, will require comparatively little trimming, and will last for a long time without having to be done over, whereas the simple little muslin frocks require to be pressed or laundered constantly in order to keep the freshness which is so essential to their beauty.—*Harper's Bazar*.

WOMEN TO OWN THEIR HOMES.

No other woman's organization in the United States, it is probable, has a constitution so unique as the Woman's Barnyard Auxiliary of the Farmers' Improvement Society of Texas. The preamble expressly states that the society is a business one, founded because "poultry raising, dairying and the rearing of hogs are industries peculiarly adapted to women, and require patient industry, cleanliness and sympathetic attention. All colored women who believe in improvement in those lines, and who will try to succeed with their stock, are eligible to membership. Those who think they are doing well enough, that their stock is good enough, and who know all about stock raising are not wanted in the society."

In her address before the recent Tuskegee Conference, in Alabama, Mrs. Grace Johnson, of Oakland, Tex., president of the auxiliary, stated that the organization has a membership of twenty-five hundred women, who are purchasing fifty thousand acres of land, and that the combined wealth of the body is $700,000.

"The object of the Farmers' Improvement Society," she said, "is to fight the credit or crop mortgage system, to improve methods of farming, to co-operate in business, to care for the sick, bury the dead, and, last and most important of all, to purchase homes and improve and beautify them.

"In order to aid in the accomplishment of these purposes, the Barnyard Auxiliary aims to study the nature, habits, needs and wants of poultry, hogs, cows and all domestic animals, with a view to improving the stock and putting it with the products of the land on the market in such condition that it shall command a remunerative price."

Mrs. Johnson had observed, she said, an increase in the spirit of thrift and a growing tendency to obtain homes that are a nearer approach to the ideal than those in former days. She stated that the sections in which most of the branch societies are located passed through in the last year the most disastrous period in the history of the organization. Excessive rains, overflows and insects combined against the farmers' interests, and the result was the shortest crop ever known in that part of the country, while north, east and southwest Texas enjoyed unwonted prosperity.

BITS OF FEMININITY

Black pearl chains, with oval or round beads, are much worn.

Persian ornament appliqued upon chiffon makes most attractive stocks and bows.

Many of the new century driving wraps have bell sleeves—a revival of the styles of thirty years ago.

Colored hosiery is shown in such fascinating designs and shades that it is sure to be fashionable this summer.

Vests to wear with smart tailor made jackets and skirts are of point d'esprit, tucked or embroidered, over satin or silk.

All shades of gray are in vogue, and various handsome materials of this refined color are used for reception gowns.

Unquestionably the most dressy hats of the summer will be large black Gainsboroughs trimmed elaborately with white ostrich plumes.

Everything is tucked, from cloth and silk to linen, lawn, muslin, chambray, gingham, chiffon and silk. The waists that are tucked all over are especially stylish.

Ruchings, pleatings—accordion, box and side—lace insertions, tucks, fichus, flounces, ribbons, contrasting bands, French knots and fancy cross stitches are all fashionable garnitures.

Foulard gowns can scarcely be classed among novelties, but this season more than ever they are in great demand. There are many varieties of foulard and a wide range of prices exists.

LUMINOUS PAINTS.

Their Use Rather Limited—Their Preparation Difficult.

Paints containing a mineral possessing phosphorescent qualities are sometimes used on match safes, to enable one to find the latter in the dark. A faint luminosity is given off by objects which are coated with such paints, and which have previously been exposed to strong daylight. Doctors' doorplates, signposts at country cross-roads and substitutes for lamps in powder factories are occasionally prepared in this manner. When luminous paint is put on cardboard, letters or fanciful designs may be cut out of the latter, to form inscriptions or produce spectacular effects.

The mineral most commonly employed in the preparation of luminous paint is sulphide of barium. It is necessary to prepare it in a special manner, however, in order to secure the desired efficiency. One part of the operation is calcining, and this must be conducted in such a way that the temperature can be regulated. These features of the process are trade secrets, which the manufacturers of these paints are unwilling to make public, although they say that even with full instructions a novice is not likely to succeed at first.

It is well to bear in mind that the principle on which these substances work is that they merely give out light which has already been absorbed. Hence it is necessary to expose them afresh every day to strong daylight (not sunlight, necessarily). Even then the light grows fainter and fainter as the hours pass, so that in the morning it is not so strong as in the early evening.

Sulphide of barium is only one of several substances that possess the requisite qualities, but the others present even greater difficulties. The salt just named is the one commonly used by manufacturers of luminous paint.

Hiram Maxim and the British Scientist.

"Last February," said the engineer, who had passed the winter in London, "Hiram Maxim was invited to read a paper on his rapid-fire gun at the annual meeting of a prominent English scientific society. He thought it would be an interesting feature if he had one of his guns on the platform, pointing out the parts as he talked about them, and finally, by way of climax, firing the gun. Accordingly he took an ordinary hot-water boiler, commonly used with kitchen ranges, knocked out one end, filled the boiler with sand and placed it so that when the gun was fired the bullets would be embedded in the sand so do no damage either to the furniture or the honorable scientists themselves.

"Maxim's remarks received close attention. Among other things he dwelt at considerable length upon the facility with which his gun could be transported. Reaching the end of his lecture, he fired the gun, and then said he would be pleased to answer any questions.

"A leading light of British scientific circles slowly arose and said, 'Does it not seem to you, Mr. Maxim, that the transportation of the—er—bullet receiver would under certain conditions be a matter attendant with considerable difficulty?' Maxim arose to the occasion grandly, 'No, no,' he explained, 'these bullet receivers are built in three places and are quite easily taken apart and packed on mule back.'

"To the credit of British humor let it be said that all of those present laughed loud and violently some time within the next three days except the one who swore steadily, and Hiram Maxim and Sir Percival Bullet-Receiver, as he is now called, never speak as they pass by."—*New York Sun*.

Feathered Experimenters.

When the telegraph was introduced into Norway the bears, on hearing the wires moaning in the wind, thought that the posts were beehives and set to work to root them out of the ground, the wookpeckers thought that the poles were filled with insects and they bored holes in them with their bills. Such illusions disappeared gradually; animals became wiser in time and took the trouble to turn the telegraph to account for their personal uses, says *Tit-Bits*.

Thus, a small bird in Natal, which had been wont to build its nest shaped like a cradle in the branches of trees, built its nest on the first telegraph wires set up and the snakes could not get at it. The new position was found to be so secure that the bird added a convenient little side door to the nest, which had hitherto possessed only a small opening on the side furthest removed from the overhanging branch.

A Brazilian bird also builds its heavy nest of earth on the telegraph wires. The artful parrots take a seeming delight in uniting the currents between different wires and also in breaking the porcelain cups on which wires rest. Spiders cover the wires with their webs and thereby great confusion is often wrought in the telegraph system.

Ancient Bookkeeping Methods.

The collection of Assyrian and Babylonian records at the British Museum has revealed more of the domestic life of people who lived 5,000 years ago than is known in the case of our own countrymen 1,000 years ago. Such was the opinion expressed by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen when he explained these relics to an interested audience. The clay bricks and cylinders beneath the glass cases were covered with characters testifying to a completely organized system of justice, marriage, divorce, and commerce. The bookkeeping of 5,000 years ago was shown to be wonderfully accurate: A curious form of record is that preserved in the form of baked clay tablets, which were inclosed in clay envelopes also inscribed with the terms of the transaction, so that a double record provided against the possibilities of damage. The "open and closed evidence" spoken of by Jeremiah is supposed to refer to this system. The practice of recording on a brick the name of the king, of the building, and of the city in which it was being erected has had the advantage in modern days that an odd brick may become the means of disinterring a city hitherto unknown.—*London Chronicle*.

Sugar From Sawdust.

A patent for the manufacture of glucose sugar has been granted in London to a resident in Germany, says the London Pall Mall *Gazette*. The process is as follows: "Fermentable sugar is obtained by heating sawdust with sulphuric acid; then compressing the mixture and boiling the pressed mass with water. The solution thus obtained is ready for treatment in the usual manner."

JOKERS BUDGET

THE DIFFERENCE.

An optimist, I take it, is a simple, peaceful man,
Who thinks it safe and pleasant just to travel with the plan;
A pessimist, however, always goes against the grain,
And imitates the billy goat who tried to butt the train.

—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

CULINARY.

"There are only two kinds of cooks."

"For instance?"

"Those that can't cook and will cook—and those that can cook and won't."

EASY EFFORT.

"I hear that you've been hunting."

"Yes."

"Bag anything?"

"Nothing but my trousers."—*Detroit Free Press*.

TOO LATE.

He—Your father ought to know what I have to say to him. I have been coming here so long.

She—I am afraid he has given up all hope.

INCOMPATIBLE.

He—"Can't you love me and be my friend at the same time?"

She—"Hardly. There is honor among friends, but I can do as I please when I love you."

NO GENTLEMAN.

"Say, pop!" said Willie, "is 'gent' short for 'gentleman'?"

"Yes, my boy," replied the old man; "a gent is far short of a gentleman."—*Philadelphia Record*.

A NEIGHBORLY DISTANCE.

First Neighbor—Well, my daughter doesn't play the piano any worse than your son writes poetry.

Second Ditto—Perhaps not, but it can be heard so much farther.

SUBURBAN ELEGANCE.

Mrs. Jones—Does your husband travel?

Mrs. Brown—Oh, no; he carries his dress-suit case to town every day to bring back our meat and vegetables in.—*Chicago Record*.

HER WORRY.

He—You know, if you worry about every little thing, it's bound to affect your health.

His Wife—Yes, I know. That's one of the things I worry about.—*Brooklyn Life*.

A HOPELESS CASE.

"I believe Sprockett is going 'daffy' over his bicycle."

"Believe so myself. Why, he actually had the hours erased from his watch and miles substituted. Looks just like a cyclometer."—*Chicago News*.

HE DRAWS.

"What does the man next door do?" asked the Assessor. "There's nobody at home."

"My husband says he a bureau drawer. He sits in one of the city bureaus and draws a salary."—*Philadelphia Times*.

GUESSED RIGHT.

"Whom do you consider the greatest of all poets?" asked the literary young woman.

"Shakespeare," answered Mr. Cumrox, without hesitation. "I understand that he made a lot of money."—*Washington Star*.

SUITED TO A TEE.

Fox (to bear)—Come over to-morrow and we'll play a game of golf on the links.

Bear—All right. I don't know what the game is, but if there's any job you can put up on the lynx I'm in with you.—*Boston Herald*.

INTRICACIES OF THE DISMAL LIFE.

"There are two kinds of weather-pessimists."

"Weather pessimists?"

"Yes; people who feel gloomy because the sun shines and people who feel gloomy because the sun doesn't shine."

PLAYFUL HENRY.

"Henry," exclaimed Mrs. Peckham, "you're not half a man! You let everybody impose upon you! Why don't you stand up for your rights?"

"My dear," he meekly replied, "that is just what I do every day. You know I always come home in the street car."

By lively dodging he managed to get out unscathed.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

WHAT CONCERNED HER MOST.

"Don't you think that if I had lived in the days of old I would have made a good knight?" asked the young man who had been talking ancient history from 8 to 11 p. m.

"I don't care so much what you would have made then," wearily observed the young lady, "but you might see what kind of a good night you can make right now."—*Baltimore American*.

ALL MARRIAGES ARE LOVE MARRIAGES.

"Was it a love marriage, do you think?"

"Certainly. All marriages are love marriages."

"Isn't that rather a sweeping statement?"

"Not at all. There is love of adventure, you know, love of luxury, love of advertising, and various other kinds of love. There is no need of going into details when one speaks of a love marriage."—*Chicago Post*.

Two Points of View.

A farmer drifted into a hardware store at Mulhall and was asked by the manager: 'Don't you want to buy a bicycle to ride around your farm on? They're cheap now. Can give you one for $35."

"I'd sooner put $35 into a cow," said the farmer.

"But think," said the manager, "how foolish you would look riding around town on a cow."

"Oh, I don't know," said the farmer; "no more foolish, perhaps, than I would milking a bicycle."—*Kansas City Journal*.

TO ANOTHER ONE.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Preaches on the Subject, Duty of the One With a Single Talent.

Try to Make an Accurate Estimate of Yourself --The Value of Sympathy.

[Copyright 1901.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This is a discourse by Dr. Talmage for those given to depreciate themselves and who have an idea that their best attempts amount to little or nothing; text, Matthew xxv, 15, "To another one."

Expel first from this parable of the talents the word "usury." It ought to have been translated "interest." "Usury" is finding a man in a tight place and compelling him to pay an unreasonable sum to get out. "Interest" is a righteous payment for the use of money. When the capitalist of this parable went off home, he gave to his stewards certain sums of money, wishing to have them profitably invested. Change also your idea as to the value of one talent. You remember the capitalist gave to one of his men for business purposes five talents, to another two, to another one. What a small amount to last, you think, and how could he be expected to do anything with only one talent? I have to tell you that one talent was about $720, so that when my text says, "To another one," it implies that those who have the least have much.

We bother ourselves a great deal about those who are highly gifted or have large financial resources or exalted official position or wide reaching opportunity. We are anxious that their wealth, their eloquence, their wit, be employed on the right side. One of them makes a mistake, and we say, "What an awful disaster." When one of them devotes all his great ability to useful purposes, we celebrate it, we enlarge upon it, we speak of it as something for gratitude to God. Meanwhile we give no time at all to consider what people are doing with their one talent, not realizing that ten people of one talent each are quite as important as one man with ten talents. In the one case the advantage or opportunity is concentrated in a single personality, while in another it is divided among ten individuals. Now, what we want to do in this sermon is to waken people of only one talent to appreciation of their duty. Only a few people have five talents or ten talents, while millions have one. My short text is like a galvanic shock, "To another one."

The most difficult thing in the world is to make an accurate estimate of ourselves. Our friends value us too high, our enemies too low. To find out what we are worth morally and mentally is almost impossible. We are apt to measure ourselves by those around us, but this is not fair, as they may be very brilliant or very dull, very good or very bad. Indeed there are no human scales that can tell our exact moral and mental weight, nor is there a standard by which we can measure our exact intellectual height, so the hardest thing to do is to calculate our real stature or heft. But it will be no evidence of egotism in any of us if we say that we have at least one talent. What is it and, finding what it is, what use shall we make of it? The most of the people, finding that they have only one talent, do as the man spoken of in the parable, they hide it. But if all of the people who have one talent brought it out for use before this century is half past and correspondents begin to write at the head of their letters 1950, the earth would be one of the outskirts of heaven. I ask you again, What is your one talent?

Is it a cheerful look? Carry that look wherever you go. It must come from a cheerful heart. It is not that inane smile which we sometimes see which is an irritation. In other words, it must be a light within us so bright that it illumines eye, cheek, nostril and mouth. Let ten men who are accustomed to walking a certain street every day resolve upon a cheerful countenance as a result of a cheerful heart, and the influence of such a facial irradiation would be felt not only in that street, but throughout the town. Cheerfulness is catching. But a cheerful look is exceptional. Examine the first twenty faces that you meet going through Pennsylvania avenue or Chestnut street or Broadway or State street or La Salle street or Euclid avenue, and nineteen out of the twenty faces have either an anxious or a vacant look. Here is a missionary work for those who have trouble. Arm yourself with gospel comfort. Let the God who comforted Mary and Martha at the loss of their brother, the God who soothed Abraham at the loss of Sarah and the God of David, who consoled his bereft spirit at the loss of his boy by saying, "I shall go to him;" the God who filled St. John with doxology when an exile on barren Patmos and the God who has given happiness to thousands of the bankrupted and persecuted, filling them with heavenly riches which were more than the earthly advantages that are wiped out—let that God help them. If He takes full possession of your nature, then you will go down the street a benediction to all who see you, and those who are in the tough places of life and are run upon and belied and had their homes destroyed, will say: "If that man can be happy, I can be happy. He has been through troubles as big as mine, and he goes down the street with a face in every lineament of which there are joy and peace and heaven. What am I groaning about? From the same place that man got his cheerfulness I can get mine. 'Why are thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me? Hope thou in God, for I shall yet praise Him who is the health of my countenance and my God.'"

Again, is your talent that of wit or humor? Use it for God. Much of the world's wit is damaging. Most of satire has a sting in it. Much of caricature is vitriolic. In order to say smart things how many will sacrifice the feelings of others! The sword they carry is keen, and it is employed to thrust and lacerate. But few men in all the world and in all the churches realize that if wit is bestowed it is given them for useful, for improving, for healthful purposes. If we all had more of it and knew how to use it aright, how much it would improve our Christian conversation and prayer meeting talk and sermon! Robert South and Rowland Hill and Jeremy Taylor and Dean Swift and Lorenzo Dow and George Whitefield used their wit and their humor to gather great audiences and then lead them into the kingdom of God. Frivolity is repulsive in religious discussion, but I like the humor of Job when he said to his insolent critics, "No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you," and I like the humor of the prophet Elijah, who told the Baalites to pray louder, as their god was out hunting or on an excursion or in such loud conversation that he could not hear them. I like the sarcasm of Christ when He told the self-righteous Pharisees that they were so good they needed no help. "The whole need not a physician, but they that are sick," or when in mirthful hyperbole He arraigns the hypocritical teachers of His day who were so particular about little things and careless about big things, saying, "Ye blind guides that strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," and the Bible is all ablaze with epigram, words surprisingly put and phraseology that must have made the audiences of Paul and Christ nudge each other and exchange glances and smile and then appropriate the tremendous truths of the gospel. There are some evils you can laugh down easier than you can preach down. The question is always being asked, Why do not more people go to church, prayer meeting and other religious meetings? I will tell you. We of the pulpit and the pew are so dull they cannot stand it. But when we ask why people do not go to church we ask a misleading question. More people go now to church than ever in the world's history, and the reason is in all our denominations there is a new race of ministers stepping into the pulpits which are not the apostles of humdrum. Sure enough, we want in the Lord's army the heavy artillery, but we want also more men who, like Burns, a farmer at Gettysburg, took a musket and went out on his own account to do a little shooting different from the other soldiers. The church of God is dying of the proprieties.

Is your talent that of persuasion? Make good use of it. We all have it to some extent, yet none of us think of it as a talent. But it is the mightiest of talents. Do you know that this one talent will fetch the world back to God? Do you know it is the mightiest talent of the high heavens? Do you know that it is the one talent chiefly employed by all the angels of God when they descend to our world—the talent of persuasion?

Do you realize that the rough lumber lifted into a cross on the hill back of Jerusalem was in persuasion as well as sacrifice? That is the only, absolutely the only, persuasion that will ever induce the human race to stop its march toward the city of destruction and wheel around and start for the city of light. Now may the Lord this moment show each one of us that to a greater or less extent we have one talent of persuasion and impel us to the right use of it.

You say you cannot preach a sermon, but cannot you persuade some one to go and hear a sermon? You say you cannot sing, but cannot you persuade some one to go and hear the choir chant on Christmas or Easter morning? Send a bunch of flowers to that invalid in the hospital, with a message about the land where the inhabitants never say, "I am sick."

There is a child of the street. Invite him into the mission school. There is a man who has lost his fortune in speculation. Instead of jeering at his fall go and tell him of riches that never take wings and fly away. Buckle on that one talent of persuasion, O man, O woman, and you will do a work that heaven will celebrate 10,000 years.

Among the 114,000 words of Noah Webster's vocabulary and the thousands of words since then added to our English vocabulary there is one outmastering word the power of which cannot be estimated, and it reaches so far up and so far down, and that is the word "come." It has drawn more people away from the wrong and toward the right than any word I now think of. It has at times crowded all the twelve gates of heaven with fresh arrivals. It will yet rob the path of death of the last pedestrians. It will yet chime so loudly and gladly that all the toiling bells of sorrow will be drowned with the music. It is piled up in the Bible's climax and peroration, "And the spirit and the bride say come, and let him that heareth say come, and let him that is athirst come." Have it on the point of your pen, have it on the tip of your tongue. Monosyllables are mightier than polysyllables, and that word "come" is the mightiest of monosyllables. Shakespeare says of one of his characters, "She speaks pomards, and every word stabs." We may say of others, they speak words which are of balm and music, are light and life. Master one of those words, harness one of those words, project one of those words, prove the full plentitude and power of one of those words.

David Garrick, the dramatist, said he would give 100 guineas if he could say "oh" as George Whitefield said it. What might we not give if only we could say "come" as Jesus said it? Some one has said that syllables govern the world, and I think that one syllable might save the world. But I cannot particularize. Whatever be your one talent, cultivate it.

Once fully realize that you have something with which to enhance heaven and take hold of the eternities, and it will add a new bank of keys to the music of your soul. You are ordained to some kind of work by the laying on of the hands of the Lord God Almighty.

If you cannot do anything else, go around and feel sorry for somebody. When some one asked, "What is the secret of William Wilberforce's power?" the answer was, "His power of sympathy." And there are 10,000,000 people who have the same qualification if they only knew it.

Sympathy! If you cannot restore the child to that bereft parent or the fortune to that bankrupt financier or health to that confirmed invalid or an honorable name to that wrecked character, you can at least feel sorry for the misfortune or the bereavement or the suffering.

Sympathy! If you have not the means to do anything else, go and sit down and cry with them. That is the way Christ did when He went out to the desolated home in Bethany and the sisters told their sad story. He cried with them. Oh, cultivate that one talent of sympathy!

After the resurrection day and all heaven is made up, resurrected bodies joined to ransomed souls, and the gates which were so long open are shut, there may be some day when all the redeemed may pass in review before the great white throne. If so, I think the hosts passing before the King will move in different divisions. With the first division will pass the mighty ones of earth who were as good and useful as they were great. In this division will pass before the throne all the Martin Luthers, the John Knoxes, the Wesleys, the Richard Cecils, the Miltons, the Chrysostoms, the Herschells, the Lenoxes, the George Peabodys, the Abbott Lawrences and all the consecrated Christian men and women who were great in literature, in law, in medicine, in philosophy, in commerce. Their genius never spoiled them. They were as humble as they were gifted or opulent. They were great on earth, and now they are great in heaven. Their surpassing and magnificent talents were all used for the world's betterment. As they pass in review before the King on the great white throne to higher and higher rewards it makes me think of the parable of the talents. "To another ten." I stand and watch the other divisions as they go by, division after division, until the largest of all the divisions comes in sight. It is a hundred to one, a thousand to one, ten thousand to one, larger than the other divisions. It is made up of men who never did anything but support their families and give whatever of their limited means they could spare for the relief of poverty and sickness and the salvation of the world, mothers who took good care of children by example and precept starting them on the road to heaven, millions of Sabbath-school teachers who sacrificed an afternoon's siesta for the listening class of young immortals, women who declined the making of homes for themselves that they might take care of father and mother in the weaknesses of old age, ministers of the gospel who on niggardly stipend preached in the backwood meeting houses, souls who for long years did nothing but suffer, yet suffered with so much cheerful patience that it became a helpful lesson to all who heard of it; those who served God faithfully all their lives and whose name never but once appeared in print, and that time in the three lines of the death column which some survivor paid for, sailors who perished in the storm while trying to get life line out to the drowning, persecuted and tried souls who endured without complaint malignity and abuse, those who had only ordinary equipment for body and ordinary endowment of intellect, yet devoted all they had to holy purposes and spiritual achievement. As I see this, the largest of all the divisions, from all lands and from all ages, pass in review before the King on the great white throne I am reminded of the wonderful parable of the talents and more especially of my text, "To another one."

His Shave.

He was one of these smooth-faced young men who chew gum because it's ladylike and smoke cigarettes because it's manly. He couldn't have stood under the mistletoe in a shirtwaist for five minutes with tempting something with a deep bass voice and whiskers to meander that way.

"Hair cut?" asked the barber, as he threw his head back on the rest.

"Naw, course not," indignantly replied the customer. "Can't you see I want a shave?"

The barber heaved a weary sigh as he lathered the face, which looked like an advertisement for somebody's complexion balm. Then he picked up a neck razor, whipped it over the strop once and scraped the lather off with the back of the instrument.

"By Jove, a shave makes a man feel better!" ejaculated the smooth-faced one, rubbing his hand gently over his skin.

"That's the fourth one o' them things to-day," growled the barber.

Servant Girls in Revolt.

(The servant girls of Baltimore, Md., have organized.)

Begorra, it's a sorra bit iv a snap,
Is bein' a servant gir-r-rul;
It's stir up an' season, an' quarrel and scrap,
An' it's nivver a lager we're findin' on tap—
Shure we've no time for operay, no time for a nap,
Begorra!
Wirra, Thursday's is out when th' missus is in—
We'd go on a dizzy whir-r-rul;
But th' thought iv returnin' is shar-r-per than sin
Where we lave off we're thinkin' we've got t' begin,
We want shorter hours, 9.30 t' tin—
Begorra!

All Alike.

"I see that of the nineteen aldermen in Stratford at Shakespeare's time, only six could write their names."

"But what's the necessity for an alderman's writing. It's enough if he can add and divide, and keep quiet about it."

Thirty minutes is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

Holland has nine miles of canal for every 100 square miles of surface, 2700 miles in all.

A man's conscience often depends upon the condition of his liver.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease.
A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The purest Chinese is spoken at Nankin, and is called "the language of the mandarins."

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Chinamen plow with a crooked stick with a steel point fastened to it. The motive power is a water buffalo.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The largest enclosure for deer is said to be the Royal Park in Copenhagen, Denmark—4200 acres.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A wren lives three years, a goldfinch fifteen and a sparrow as much as forty.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Gold was first discovered in California in 1848.

One Hundred Years
Is a long time, but Crab Orchard Water has been in use for that length of time, and each year adds to its reputation. It is no artificial compound. It is prepared in Nature's laboratory as a certain remedy for Dyspepsia and Constipation.

The sun's diameter decreases at the rate of five miles in a century. Its present diameter is 860,000 miles.

Mark Twain Chided.

The president of the Chicago Press Club went to New York for the purpose of inducing Mark Twain to come there to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the C. P. C. Mr. Clemens was up in the mountains of New York when the Chicago man arrived. The latter patiently awaited the return of the humorist and succeeded in meeting Mr. Clemens in his study at a rather late hour. According to the Chicagoan, Mr. Clemens was not favorably inclined. Indeed, he was not in one of his happy moods.

"I can't go to Chicago; I won't go," he said in an underscored voice. The Chicago man intimated that the Press Club would be willing to pay any sum which Mr. Clements saw fit to name.

"That has nothing to do with it," Mr. Clemens replied. "I wouldn't go to Chicago for $10,000, nor anywhere else. Now, that settles it. I am going to have some rest."

At that, the voice of a young person, the Chicago man says it was a girl's voice, was heard from the top of a stairway. "Don't get excited," said the voice.

Mr. Clemens turned his face in the direction of the stairway and scowled. "You go to bed," he thundered. Then turning to the Chicagoan he said in a voice almost musical: "Perhaps I may come some other time—not now."

Then he turned his face in the direction of the stairway again and listened. There was a subdued giggle at the top. And the face of the grizzled humorist became radiant.

Awful Revenge.

Clarence—Billy, if you were disappointed in some great love or high ambition, would you get even with this bitter world by becoming a hermit?

Billy—No, sir-ee; I'd buy a cheap cornet

Gray Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over thirty years. It has kept my scalp free from dandruff and has prevented my hair from turning gray."—Mrs. F. A. Soule, Billings, Mont.

There is this peculiar thing about Ayer's Hair Vigor—it is a hair food, not a dye. Your hair does not suddenly turn black, look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back,—all the rich, dark color it used to have. The hair stops falling, too.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

WILLS PILLS—BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE.
For only 10 Cents we will send to any P. O. address, 10 days' treatment of the best medicine on earth, and put you on the track how to make Money right at your home. Address all orders to The R. B. Wills Medicine Company, 23 Elizabeth St., Hagerstown, Md. Branch Offices: 129 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

Estab. '32 **SCALES** of every description. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for prices. JESSE MARDEN 109 S. Charles St., BALTIMORE, MD.

DYSPEPSIA
yields to nature's medicine,

It easily cures Dyspepsia and all stomach, liver, kidney and bowel disorders. An unrivalled aperient and laxative; invigorates and tones the whole system. A natural water of the highest medicinal value, concentrated to make it easier and cheaper to bottle, ship and use. A 6-oz. bottle is equal to 2 gallons of uncondensed water.
Sold by druggists everywhere. Crab apple trade mark on every bottle.
CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Louisville, Ky.

AGENTS WANTED for the Brohard Sash Lock and Brohard Door Holder
Active workers everywhere can earn big money; always a steady demand for our goods. Sample sash lock, with prices, terms, etc., free for 2c stamp for postage. THE BROHARD CO., Station "O," Philadelphia, Pa.

USE CERTAIN COUGH CHILL CORN **CURE.** 25 50 1.0

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. B N U 28.

"The Sauce that made West Point famous."
McILHENNY'S TABASCO.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

LION COFFEE

A LUXURY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL!

Lion Coffee is not *GLAZED, COATED,* or otherwise treated with *EGG* mixtures, chemicals, glue, etc., etc.
Lion Coffee is a Pure Coffee.

Watch our next advertisement.
Just try a package of **LION COFFEE** and you will understand the reason of its popularity.
LION COFFEE is now used in millions of homes.

"IT PAYS YOU TO BUY LION COFFEE."

We'd like to give housewives a few reasons why
It pays them to buy LION COFFEE,
'Tis a brand upon which they can always rely,
And it pays them to buy LION COFFEE.
'Tis the purest and the cheapest, the wholesomest, too,
It gives satisfaction the whole country through,
It is NOT glazed or colored, has natural hue—
And it pays you to buy LION COFFEE.
There's your quantity full, and your quality right,
So it pays you to buy LION COFFEE.
There's also some other inducements in sight
That pay you to buy LION COFFEE.
A Lion head on every wrapper you'll find,
Each package is with a big Premium List lined,
Which points out nice presents of every kind—
So it pays you to buy LION COFFEE.
You can get Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Scissors or Pins,
So it pays you to buy LION COFFEE,
Gold Ring or Gold Watch that your praises well wins,
So it pays you to buy LION COFFEE.
Umbrellas or Pictures, or Cutlery fine,
Clocks, Handkerchiefs, Belts—things in every line,
In which use and ornament often combine,
So it pays you to buy LION COFFEE.
There are toys for the baby, the girl or the boy,
So it pays you to buy LION COFFEE,
From Dolls up to Kites—each a suitable toy,
So it pays you to buy LION COFFEE.
There are Household Utensils for everyday use,
And Pictures as pretty as Art can produce,
So to lack all such goods you have no excuse,
Since it pays you to buy LION COFFEE.

In every package of **LION COFFEE** you will find a fully illustrated and descriptive list. No housekeeper, in fact, no woman, man, boy or girl will fail to find in the list some article which will contribute to their happiness, comfort and convenience, and which they may have by simply cutting out a certain number of Lion Heads from the wrappers of our one pound sealed packages (which is the only form in which this excellent coffee is sold).
WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Bad Breath

Undigested, decaying food remnants, in the mouth and stomach, giving off pestiferous gases, are the cause of that awful breath, so repulsive as to cause a halt in friendship, affection, love,—any form of intimacy. Nobody can stand its overpowering stench, and it is a cause of terrible misery to those afflicted and their dear ones. There is only one way to cure it—disinfect the digestive canal with CASCARETS! Clean it out, keep it clean, let CASCARETS stimulate the lining of mouth and stomach, and put it in shape to work naturally and properly. **Nothing but CASCARETS will bring about the desired result. BE SURE YOU GET THEM!**

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"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."
WILHELMINA NAGEL,
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Well, I'm glad to know how it."

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

10c. 25c. 50c.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, blotted bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 657

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. So buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.
June 6, 1901.

BABY TO GRANDPA.

All sizes, sexes and conditions of humanity shod well and comfortably in our establishment—Shoes for indoors, Shoes for the storm, Shoes, the crowning glory of an elegant costume; Shoes for mountain climbing and out-door sports. No man or woman leaves our store poorly fitted and shod. Shoes fitted to the feet, and not feet to the Shoes. Our lines are now complete in all departments—the best and finest of the spring styles—high and low cut—await your inspection and purchase. Popular prices—guaranteed fit.

Mingle's Shoe Store,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

United Evangelical—Centre Hall, preaching service every Sunday evening at 7:30. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock; K. L. of C. E., 6:30. Service next Sunday at Linden Hall, 2:30 p. m.; Lemont, 10 a. m.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, Children's Day services at 10:30 a. m.; preaching, 7:30 p. m. Pine Stump, 2:30 p. m.

Reformed—Centre Hall, 7:30 p. m.; Union, 10 a. m.; Spring Mills, 2:30 p. m.

Ate 1000 Match Heads.

Mrs. William Alsok, who arrived in this country but three weeks ago, committed suicide in Dunbar, Pa., by eating 1000 match heads.

Willing to Serve Again.

County Superintendent of Public Schools C. L. Gramley, it is unofficially anounced, will be a candidate to succeed himself in May of 1902.

School Bill for $1,000.000.

The bill appropriating $1,000,000 to make up the deficiency caused by the Governor's veto, will very likely be passed by the legislature before adjournment.

$1.00—Cabinets—$1.00.

We will make them for a short time only. Opening day at Centre Hall, Friday June 14. Your time now if you want photos.

W. W. SMITH, Photographer.

Corman Wants Potatoes.

O. T. Corman, of Spring Mills want's potatoes immediately, and will pay the highest market price for them. Bear in mind that the potato market will soon be over for old stock, and it is policy to sell now.

Corn Planting.

The continued rains for the past two weeks hindered corn planting. Monday and since that the corn planters were at work again, and by this time the crop is no doubt entirely planted through the valley. The corn planted early is up nicely, but a "little yellow."

Officers of General Synod.

At the meeting of the General Synod held in De Moines, Iowa, the old officers of the body were reelected except the president, Dr. Breckinridge. The officers for the next two years are as follows: President—Rev. Dr. W. S. Freas, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary—Rev. Dr. W. E. Fischer, Shamokin, Pa.; Treasurer—Rev. Dr. Louis Manss, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Pretty Wedding.

A pretty event took place last Wednesday evening at six o'clock, at Linden Hall, when Mr. Al. Stump gave away his daughter, Miss Keturah, in marriage to Mr. Robert Herman, of Lemont, Rev. A. A. Black, of Boalsburg, officiating. Notwithstanding the incessant rain, between forty and fifty guests assembled and witnessed the happy event. They were the recipients of many valuable and useful presents. Mr. and Mrs. Herman will move to Philipsburg where Mr. Herman is engaged in the mercantile business.

Jack Wilson Dead.

Jack Wilson, of Tyrone, died suddenly Monday evening at the age of about sixty years. He was attending services in the Presbyterian church that evening where he was suddenly taken very ill and owing to the absence of his family, his wife being in New York, he was taken to the home of a neighbor where he died in a short time, without regaining consciousness. Mr. Wilson was a son of Peter Wilson, deceased, of Spring Mills, and about thirty years ago went to Tyrone where he was engaged in the mercantile business. He is survived by his wife and two sons, both being in business in Tyrone. Funeral will take place from his late residence this, Thursday afternoon. Interment in the Tyrone cemetery.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS CHANGE.

Mr. Sellers Succeeds the Firm of Rearick & Sellers.

Articles of agreement were entered into this (Thursday) morning whereby Edward Sellers becomes the successor to the firm W. O. Rearick & Edward Sellers. The partnership which was thus dissolved was entered into last spring.

Mr. Rearick, who retires from the Centre Hall Implement Works, has been a partner in the business for eight years, during which time the concern turned out a large number of cornplanters, rollers, feed cutters, and other implements and tools.

Mr. Sellers, who is now sole proprietor of the Centre Hall Implement Works, is a machinist and wood-worker and has rife experience in business. He is thoroughly equipped from all points of view to successfully conduct the business. The foundry, as it is commonly called, is an important industry in Centre Hall, and all are glad to know that such an honorable and good citizen as Mr. Sellers will in future continue the business at this place.

Mr. Rearick's future has not been decided upon, but he will not be an iller.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

'Squire Housman Tells about Centre Countians in the City.

J. S. Housman, Esq., who some ten days ago took his daughter, Miss Blanche, to Philadelphia for treatment, writes the Reporter under date of June 4, and says they are getting along finely. Miss Blanche is improving, and they are anxiously awaiting the time when they can return. He further says:

Since I have been in the city, I met a great many Centre county boys. Korman Spicher, who had been employed by the Union Traction Company, but recently quit that company and is now in the postal mail delivery service.

Jonas Smith, of Colyer, is with the Union Traction company as an extra conductor, and is doing well. Wm. Jordon is employed in the yards of the New York ship building company of Camden, N. J. By the way, he had his foot badly hurt and was disabled for some time, but returned to work again Monday.

John A. Boal, son of P. S. Boal, the mayor of Pole Cat City, is a cook in the Manufactory Club.

John H. Glasgow, Second and Vine streets, came to Philadelphia some few years ago, is conducting a first-class saloon in a fine building of his own. He has held public office of great honor and is held in high esteem by all who know him. He is kind and genial, and is always glad to have his former associates in Potter township call on him. If you chance to come to the city you will miss seeing a good friend if you fail to call on Mr. Glasgow.

We expect to return home by the latter part of next week, or beginning of the week following.

COUNCIL TAKES ACTION.

The Reservoir Will be made Water Tight B. D. Brisbin Supervisor.

At a meeting of the town council Tuesday night it was decided to repair the reservoir, which heretofore never proved satisfactory. The plan adopted will no doubt prove successful, and is this:

A trench will be dug through the breast and part of the sides until solid ground is reached, and a wall laid in cement upon a concrete foundation. The wall at the base will be four or five feet in thickness and slope to two feet at the top. This will be protected on all sides by the heavy earth breast, and will not be affected by the action of the frost. The council made considerable inquiry as to the advisibility of proceeding along this line, and have reasonable assurances that with a wall thus properly built the reservoir will hold water to its brim.

B. D. Brisbin has been selected to superintend the work, and will use every means of securing good workmanship.

JEWELRY STORE ROBBED.

J. W. Glasgow, of Coburn, is Relieved of $200 Worth of Jewelry.

Robbers entered the store room of J. W. Glasgow, at Coburn, one night last week, and got away with over $200.00 worth of watches and jewelry. The money drawer was forced open, but fortunately for its owner, it contained only a small amount of money in small change. There is no clue to the perpetrators, but it is believed the work was done by professional thieves. A suspicious character had been around the previous morning.

To the Trade.

I am permitted to say for the Bellefonte laundry that any work sent out from that establishment that is not satisfactory will be cheerfully righted. Can you ask more than that? I appreciate every collar and cuff you give me, and will deal with you fairly. I came in possession of the business without crowding, or attempting to crowd, any one out; I pay my own bills and apply the profits to my own use. If you feel that I am worthy of your support and continue to render it, I will assure you that I will not prove an ingrate in after years.

Yours, TED BAILY.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Commencement at New Berlin—14 to 20.

Governor Stone signed the voting machine bill.

Auman's flour is gaining a reputation for its fine quality. Try it.

The news on Monday morning was a bright sky, welcomed by all.

Wm. Lohr, of this place, is in Bellefonte, where he will remain for several weeks.

The Colyer band will hold a festival, June 15. Ice cream, cake and fruit will be served.

John Van Pelt and a friend, of Bellefonte, spent a few days in Centre Hall last week.

Miss Mamie Stump spent Saturday and Sunday at Pleasant Gap. Also Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gross.

Wm. Mitterling will ship a car of of fine cows Friday morning. He claims they are the best lot to be had in the county.

Dey's done had chicken at her house,
It's easy tellin' dat
By de contentment in her face
An' de feathers in her hat.

Dr. D. M. Wolf closed his special term of school for advanced scholars at Spring Mills Wednesday last. The class was unusually large.

Rev. John Keller, of Centre Hall, filled the pulpit of Rev. Spahn, at Adamsburg, Sunday. Rev. Spahn went to South Carolina to visit his brother.

The south side of the county was well represented at the Democratic convention. The townships and boroughs were all represented by delegates and others.

Miss Lizzie Walters and Olin Johnson, both of Pine Hall, were married Wednesday of last week by Rev. Aikens, of Pine Grove Mills, at the home of Moses Walters, father of the bride.

Aaron Thomas will have the mechanical supervision of the building of the barn for Samuel Durst and the house for Elmer Royer, which heretofore was spoken of as the house of Abner Alexander.

Five ministers attended the funeral of Samuel Wagner, near Tusseyville, last week, namely: Rev. J. F. Shultz, Rev. W. H. Schuyler, Rev. C. H. Goodling, Rev. J. W. Wagner, Rev. G. W. Kershner.

All the merchants of Spring Mills make a favorable report of business for the month of May. Commercial agents passing through the valley report traffic on the road only moderate; orders limited and quite small.

Misses Emilie Alexander, of Tyrone, and Grace, student at State College, daughters of Dr. J. F. Alexander, returned home Saturday for a week's stay. Dr. Alexander also arrived on same day from Tyrone and Philipsburg.

Miss Clara Campbell who has been at Philipsburg the past winter, paid a visit to her former home at David Campbell's, west of Linden Hall. Miss Clara has been in very delicate health for several years and after leaving there expects to enter a hospital for treatment.

Centre Hall will be well represented at the State College Commencement exercises. Interest is created on account of the fact of two of the graduates at that institution being from this place—Miles Arney and Miss Grace Alexander, both of whom graduate with honors.

The Woman's Home Companion for June has an unusually varied table of contents. A chatty article on "Early Visitors at Wellesly" and two papers on "The Higher Education of Woman" are timely. Edward Page Gaston talks of the social life of American diplomats.

Harry Fleisher, who operates the circular saw mill in Wm. Colyer's Colyer mill, was in town Saturday for repairs for the mill machinery. The mill hands are at present working on the bills for two barns—Samuel Durst's near Centre Hall, and Robert McClellan's at Linden Hall,

David Stover, of Lincoln county, Kansas, is east on a visit. Twenty-three years ago Mr. Stover went west from his home in Pine Grove Mills, where he was born and raised, and went to farming. At present he is living retired. He is a distant relative of Mrs. Derstine, in this place, whom in company of Mr. Kuhn, of Pleasant Gap, he visited Tuesday.

Ira. C. Korman, of Oak Hall, was a caller Monday. Mr. Korman is doing a big business in implements, a car of Osborne machinery having reached him beginning of this week. Including phosphate. Mr. Korman's freight receipts will amount to six or eight car loads this summer. He advertises, which acquaints people with the fact that he is in business for business.

Wm. C. Walters, of Centre Hill, Tuesday of last week purchased a Jersey cow and calf from Jos. Woods of Boalsburg, drove them home and thought himself in good luck in his purchase. Friday afternoon following the cow strayed from his premises, and since he has not been able to locate her. The animal had white on forehead and on flanks; short horns, and has the general appearance of a Jersey. Any information of her whereabouts will be gladly received by Mr. Walters.

GENERAL LOCALS.

Ephriam Harter, the expert Red Mill miller was in town Saturday.

The time set for Sugar Valley camp-meeting, at Boonville, is August 22-23.

A children's day service will be held in the Presbyterian church Sunday at 10:30 A. M.

B. D. Brisbin wants a good team and teamster at the reservior.

In another column will be found a financial statement of the public schools of the borough.

By some miscalculation Centre Hall was without a festival Decoration day.

Rev. David A. Solly is located at Richmond, Va. Until recently he served a Baptist congregation in Roanoke, Va.

If the last Friday in May rules June, the present month will be a very pleasant one with just enough sun shine and rain.

Mrs. J. O. Dininger returned from New Bloomfield Tuesday, where she has stayed for some weeks with her daughter, Mrs. James E. Stewart.

When you are in Bellefonte go around to see Joshua Burley's mechanical shooting gallery, and take a shot at the game parading before your eyes.

D. A. Boozer purchased the John Neff lots along the pike at the upper end of town. There are two good front lots and about two and one-half acres back.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Meyer, of Millersburg, came up to Centre Hall Monday for a few days stay. Mr. Meyer is engaged in the livery business, and is doing well.

Mrs. C. L. Irvin, of Bellefonte, was in town Wednesday and prepared their household goods for shipment to Bellefonte. The Irvins at present are stopping at the Brockerhoff House.

G. H. Long, of Steubenville, Ohio, formerly one of Spring Mills' merchants, made a visit of a few days last week to that place. Mr. Long is very favorably impressed with his present location.

Will Sandoe, who for eight years sold and delivered the daily papers in Centre Hall, sold out to John Foreman, son of F. A. Foreman, who will serve the patrons of the daily papers regularly.

I. H. Hazle, of Spring Mills, has improved and enhanced the value of his property by the removal of an old dilapidated shed which stood close to his residence, and was simply a home for owls and bats.

Read Swartz's reminder in this issue of the Reporter. You will find something of interest to you in this advertisement, and if you go to this store at Tusseyville you will not regret having made the visit.

Thursday afternoon of last week the single and married men played a game of base ball which proved that the old ball players could still play a good game. The score ran way up into the tens in favor of the married men.

W. E. Burkholder, of Centre Hill, was a caller at this office Friday. Mr. Burkholder was on hand early in the day for teachers' examination, and he and G. W. Smith, of the same place, were judged by spectators the best informed in the class.

J. C. Morris, of Rebersburg, who is one of the leaders in educational work in Miles township, and a representative of the American book company, spent Thursday in Centre Hall, and was a spectator at the teachers' institute held on that day

The Cosmopolitan for June is even more than usually strong in fiction. Ian MacLaren tells more adventures of that incorrigible youth, Sparrow. Richard Le Gallienne revives with charming freshness and simplicity the love-story of "Aucassin and Nicolete." H. G. Wells concludes "The First Men in the Moon" with Cavor's sudden death at the hands of the Grand Lunar. Tudur Jenks contributes a clever little satire on justice. Egerton Castle's powerful novel, "The Secret Orchard," continues, and O'Nell Lathom writes a half-humorous, halfsad fairy-story, "Prince Weary-heart."

Married at Rebersburg.

A pretty wedding took place at the home of ex-Commissioner John Wolf, at Rebersburg, Wednesday evening, when Miss Winifred S. Wolf and Prof. Edwin M. Brungart were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a number of guests, immediate relatives of the principals, by Rev. Herman, of the Lutheran church. The wedding party Thursday morning started for Buffalo. The bride and groom are both young people who stand high socially in this community and every one wishes them success through life.

BICYCLES.—I have just received a lot of new chain and chainless bicycles which I offer at greatly reduced prices. Also a number of second-hand wheels on hand from $5.00 up. Also a complete line of bicycle sundries. Coaster brakes a specialty. Thanking you for past patronage and respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same I remain

Respectfully,
W. W. BOOB, Centre Hall, Pa.

DR. AND MRS. W. E. PARK.

On Tuesday evening at seven o'clock, a quiet wedding took place at the home of Captain and Mrs. George M. Boal, of this place, the contracting parties being their daughter, Miss Blanche, and Dr. William Edwin Park.

A beautiful wedding march was rendered by Miss A. Mabel Boal, sister of the bride, as the wedding party entered the parlor. The first to enter the room was Miriam, the bright little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Meyer, of Millersburg, who acted as flower girl. She wore a beautiful dress of white organdie and carried a basket of roses and carnations and gracefully performed her part.

The bride and groom followed and the ceremony which united them in marriage was performed by Dr. W. H. Schuyler, of the Presbyterian church. The bride was attired in a handsome gown of white Paris muslin, with white satin trimmings and carried a large bouquet of pink and cream roses. The ceremony was witnessed only by the immediate relatives of the bride and groom.

Dr. W. E. Park graduated from the Bellevue Medical College, New York City, in 1898. The following year he served as house physician in the hospital. In September, 1899 he came to Centre Hall and began practicing medicine, and the following December passed the Pennsylvania State Board, and is now a rising young physician, with prospects for a bright future.

The bride is a bright, accomplished and handsome young lady, who by her genial disposition and pleasant manner won many friends, and is quite popular with all her associates.

After the ceremony the guests were invited to the dining room where refreshments were served, after which the bridal party was taken to Bellefonte by carriage, and on Wednesday morning they left for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, visiting Cayuga Lake Park, Geneva, Watkins Glen, and on their way home will spend several days with the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jewett Gorham, at Elbridge, N. Y.

They will be absent about two weeks and on their return to Centre Hall will at once occupy their beautiful and cosy home on Main Street, which is furnished in readiness for the bride, and they will be at home to their friends after July 1.

The happy couple have the best wishes of hosts of friends, who join in hearty congratulations, wishing them a happy and prosperous journey through life.

The workmen at McNitts stave Mill, No. 1, who are performing some wonderful feats in the line of stave sawing are Messrs. H. S. Horner, sawyer; J. A. Dubbs, edger; Daniel Calahan, bolter; Samuel Cable, cut off; Lestie Horner, tireman and Hugh Calahan, piler.

The Potter township school board and township auditors met in the Bank Building Monday for the purpose of auditing school accounts. After the auditors had completed their work the township board organized by electing M. M. Rossman president, and A. J. Heckman secretary.

THE STAR STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

G. O. BENNER - - - PROPRIETOR.

We want your name . . . .

To add to our list of customers. We certainly have spared no efforts to interest you, and at the same time save you money, and you have responded nobly. We have had very good success with our advertising in this paper, and if you will continue to stay with us and tell your neighbors about the little store on the flat iron corner at the station, we will promise to do still better and give you more commodious quarters. Indeed it will not be long until we shall roll the little hen coop aside and put in its place something that will do credit to this end. Furthermore, we will continue to keep prices down and bombard

We wish to call your attention to the following, which are now in season. Our stock is full and the price is lower than you can buy elsewhere.

Screen doors, fly netting in all widths, poultry netting, bucket and chain pumps, pump supplies, The Peerless ice cream freezer, forks of every description, pulleys, scythes and snaths, cycles, whet stones oil cans, cement, plastering hair, silver sand, fence staples, lawn mowers, lubricating oil, rope, binder twine.

SIZE UP THIS:--

1 doz. boxes good parlor matches, for one week only, 10c.
A three string parlor broom, worth 35c, for 25c.
25 good envelopes, others charge 7c, our price 3c.
24 sheets good note paper, 5c.
Rolled oats, 2 lbs., 7 c.
Arbuckles coffee, 2 lbs. for 25c.
Corn starch per lb., 4c.
Banner lye per box 10c; 6 boxes 55c.
Castle Rock Cheese, once used always used, 16 cents per lb.
Ginger snaps, we buy these by the barrel, 6c.
Pickles, we introduced these, per doz, 5c.
The Oregon prunes, the largest grown, 10c.
3 lbs California Evaporated peaches, 25c.
The enterprise clothes wringer, a daisy, $2.00.
If you want a good washing machine buy "The American," we sell it at $3.50.

THE STAR.

Everybody is talking about those lovely Jardinieres and Flower Pots of all sizes in gilt and red in our window.

Crash Hats for men and boys are going fast, because they are neat, cool and durable.

Lawn Mowers

If you are thinking of buying a Lawn Mower, come and see us before buying. We can and will save you dollars.

We have wire cloth Sprinkling Hose, Window Screens and Poultry Netting.

Shirt Waists, Wrappers, Skirts and Fancy Dress Goods are in great demand and we have them at prices to suit the buyer.

Style, quality and low price is what makes the RICHARDSON SHOES sell so rapidly.

Remember we always pay the highest prices for country produce.

Meyer & Musser.